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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Britain Sees No-War Win
Sanctions Will Halt Italy
Suez Will Remain Unclosed
Hoare Gives Rome Way Out
France Faces Opportunity
Brookings Has U. S. Plan

IN A deeply revealing speech in the British House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare gives Europe sound reason to believe the collective effort to end war will succeed. The hope springs from a disclosure that the League leaders are choking war out of existence with firm but gentle hands. High points of the disclosure are that no military sanctions against Italy are at present being planned; that a peace is to be sought which will be mutually satisfactory to the League, Italy and Ethiopia; that Britain will not close the Suez Canal, and hopes an eleventh-hour breathing space will make it unnecessary to proceed further against Italy, a fellow League member, old friend and former ally. But the inference is that the collective economic sanctions against Italy are already sufficient and that Italy is merely being afforded a way to save its face—Italy is expected to agree to leave Ethiopia in a role other than that of a terms-dictating conqueror.

¶ With Sir Samuel Hoare's speech Europe relaxes into the belief that it is not to be engulfed in war growing out of Ethiopia. Rome officials take this view, with a lightening of their dread. Geneva hails the statement that any declaration of peace will have to be satisfactory both to the League and to Emperor Haile Selassie. Addis Ababa is pleased with the speech. Premier Laval of France at once seeks Premier Mussolini's minimum terms for ending his Ethiopian invasion. But Geneva notes with care that more than 25 nations have begun to participate in the sanctions against Italy. Yugoslavia joins the arms embargo, Russia, Latvia and Belgium the financial blockade—The League indulges a kindly mood because it believes its iron pincers are satisfactorily forcing Italy to let go its forbidden prize.

¶ What troubles the League nations very definitely is the hesitant, vacillating policy of France. Premier Laval has shown desperate energy in trying to effect a compromise between Italy and the League. He wanted to halt sanctions before they had begun deeply to hurt, so that France, committed to the League, might not be forced into a position where it could no longer hold Italy's friendship too. Europe wishes to learn whether France is ready to support and enforce an international order based on collective action under the League Covenant against any aggressor, or whether France regards the League merely as a security system against Berlin. The member nations at last feel the League's power. It really can end war, dictate justice—So it wants to know whether France is at heart really a part of the stirring new order.

¶ Laval, in plainest words, attempts to retain intact France's new alliance with Italy and preserve France's mutual assistance accords based on the League. Both factors are primarily security against eventual aggression by Germany. At heart, however, France is more in sympathy with democratic Britain than with Fascist Italy. Thus France's eyes may yet open to grasp the tremendous situation of the hour. Britain's courageous course has swept the League along to where it needs only France's whole-hearted participation to become an unprecedented moral force for the swift solution, not only of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, but of many basic problems of Europe. If France could boldly rise to its opportunity—Then the League could hardly fail to lift Europe along to its brightest, happiest Christmas in years.

¶ The United States witnesses the launching of a new economic and social reform movement that will cause oceans of talk and maybe important action. The Brookings Institution is convinced by a three-year study that the country can be saved economically by handing to the consumer the benefits of improved technical processes in the form of low prices. Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of Brookings, and the professors and research workers of his faculty take the stump on a wholesale scale to sell the idea to the country. Give the American consumers their due, cry these earnest men of economic standing—And the nation will react to its normal prosperous status.

¶ The Brookings plan seeks to end the great American paradox of plenty but with many factories idle and of food plowed under while men go hungry. Economists agree that the fault lies in distribution. The Brookings men go further and say the neck of the bottle is that the public is not being given the benefits that come from new processes and new machines. Let this golden flow be to consumers rather than to stockholders, is the plea. With this policy, say the Brookings authorities, prices could be brought far down—And the supply, as well as the American standard of living, could be sent far up in a day.

New Economic Reform Based On Cut Prices

Brookings Survey Finds Consumer Cost Lags Behind Production

Study to Continue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—A brand new economic and social reform movement has just been launched in the United States, and before it is through, the country may hear a good deal about it.

The Brookings Institution has been working for three years, and now thinks it knows what's wrong with the country, and how to cure it.

Its proposal might be described as a demand for low prices through the immediate handing to the consumer of the benefits of improved technical progress.

Officers of the institution; and particularly Dr. Harold G. Moulton, its head, have decided to take their findings out into the highways and byways, and preach their doctrines. They are professors who have become proselyters; research workers who are now economic preachers.

Seems Simple Enough

The Brookings Plan, in brief, is simply to knock out from under all monopolies or quasi-monopolies the props of artificial price control which now, it is asserted, prevent society marching along at as brisk a pace as its knowledge and invention permit.

Taxation will aid the reform, he says; so will wage adjustment, but more important is "gradual but persistent revamping of price policy so as to pass on benefits of technological progress and rising productivity to all the population in their role of consumers."

For 50 years trusts, cartels, trade associations and code authorities have frozen prices, often with government aid, he says; now the aid should be withdrawn, the plug should be pulled, and mass production and consumption should be encouraged by full and free competition.

More Money for Research

The Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh, which granted an initial $150,000 for the three-year study, has added to the sum it is announced.

And so a brand new movement has begun in the United States. To Howard Scott's Technocracy, Upton Sinclair's EPIC, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's Social Justice, Dr.

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Industry Is Warned Prices Must Tumble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh, Oct. 23

THE Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation, of Pittsburgh, has provided a $150,000 fund for Brookings Institution, of Washington, to make a nationwide study of the requirements for immediate economic recovery, Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the institution, has revealed here. This is the second study by Brookings Institution which the foundation has financed, the first being a survey of the causes of the depression.

Dr. Moulton told a meeting of important businessmen here that only by maintaining wages and reducing prices could lasting recovery be achieved. While making it clear he did not propose to wipe out the immediate economic unbalance by initiating price cutting, he held it to be the keynote of a long-range plan, and that a complete revamping of the basic price policies of the nation's business through "voluntary codes" or other forms of agreement should be the first step on the new road to recovery.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Oct. 23

Baldwin—Set British Election Date

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin set the date of the general election for Nov. 14, and told the House of Commons that his coalition government would stand on a stiff rearmament program.

Parliament will be prorogued and dissolved on Friday, and the new members will convene for a state opening Dec. 3.

The League, explained the Prime Minister, is not today that powerful organization which its founders conceived. Britain, therefore, runs the "risks of peace" in a strong League policy. To meet these risks, a defensive rearmament, devoted "to international peace and not for selfish ends," nor directed against anyone, was requisite. For support of this type of rearmament, he will appeal to the country.

British Premier's speech: Page 1.

President—Welcomed at Charleston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—President Roosevelt's first greeting after a three-week sea trip was a rousing welcome from this gaily bedecked port. Under a sunny, cloud-flecked sky, the Houston majestically moved up the Cooper River, followed by a fleet of pleasure craft. Forty thousand or more, police said, turned out to see the subsequent parade, and waited for the President's speech.

The President's second greeting was news from Washington, brought by Postmaster General Farley and others. Mr. Roosevelt faces a week's delayed relief program, when he reaches his desk, as number one problem.

France—Cabinet Restricts Armed Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Acting firmly to forestall a Cabinet crisis over the issue of so-called Fascist leagues in France, the French Government today approved a series of measures designed to discourage any organized attempt to overthrow the Republican regime by force.

Significant among these measures is the decision to increase from 15,000 to 20,000 the number of Mobile Guards, that corps of military police which alone proved capable of handling recent riots.

Other decrees impose stricter regulations on the carrying and sale of firearms, and tighten the Government's control over such mass meetings as those of Colonel de la Rocque's Fiery Cross organization of ex-service men.

These gestures are intended to calm apprehension of Left parties in France over various alleged plots against the republic by National Socialist or Fascist leagues.

Sanctions—Roster Joined by 25 Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The revised roster of sanctions showed 25 nations already participating in the arms embargo. Yugoslavia was the latest to join, and Spain's adherence is shortly expected. Three nations have accepted the financial blockade sanction—Russia, Latvia and Belgium. The Netherlands' approval of both the sanctions is momentarily awaited.

Flight—Kingsford-Smith on Way to Australia

MARSEILLES, France (AP)—Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, undertaking a fast flight from England to Australia, arrived here today after a 3½-hour hop from London, and took off again in an attempt to reach Baghdad, Iraq, by nightfall. He said he would land at Athens, Greece, if he found he was unable to reach Baghdad by evening.

Shelter Belt—Tree Planting Covers 25 Miles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The answer of Government to drought and eroded soil, this year, was the planting of 55,000,000 new trees in the middle western shelter belt, the Forestry Service reported. This amounts to about 25 miles of trees in the projected belt, zigzagging from the Canadian border to the center of Texas, 1200 miles long and 100 miles wide.

Only $2,000,000 was required for all this planting, the service said, and at least an equal amount will be sought for next year. The rate of planting must be stepped up considerably, when budget conditions permit, to complete the work in measurable time.

World's Fair—Launched in New York for 1939

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With a promoters' roster that is a Who's Who in the financial east, New York's $40,000,000 1939 world's fair today is a formal entity—papers of incorporation being certified by Supreme Court Justice Collins. Only the election of officers remains to put the machinery in motion. Any profits will be devoted to public purposes.

Signatory to the papers are 109 nationally known leaders in the fields of business, finance, labor, art, letters, philanthropy, law and education.

Austro-German—Radio Rapprochement Resumed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The recent improvement in Austro-German relations apparently has not been dampened by the Cabinet reshuffle, in which

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

President's Job On Work Relief Is Made Easier

On Return Will Find Goal Closer but Still Far Short of Intent

Approvals Speed Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Problem number one for President Roosevelt when he returns to Washington tomorrow will be the works program.

He will find the machinery geared to a much faster pace than when he left a month ago, but he will discover also that the comptroller general's office is still studying projects for which the President originally said all funds should be made available on Sept. 24. In other words, the program that was to have put 3,500,000 men to work by Nov. 1 is at least a month behind schedule.

Administration officials say that the President could not have speeded up the program much if he had remained in the capital. The legal machinery prescribed in the law is slow.

Where Jam Occurs

The bottleneck through which each project must pass is the general accounting office presided over by Comptroller General John R. McCarl which examines proposed expenditures in detail to make sure they come within the law.

Aubrey Williams, acting WPA administrator, announced late yesterday that the Comptroller General has approved WPA projects totaling more than $1,500,000,000 to date and that more than $700,000,000 has been actually allocated to the various states.

Ready for State Selections

The Works Progress Administration does not expect $1,500,000,000 to be spent on its type of projects but under instructions left by Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, before he left with the President, lists of projects have been approved in order that state administrators may choose those which they regard as most adaptable to the speedy prosecution of the program. Roughly, two projects have been approved for each one that will be prosecuted, according to Mr. Williams.

If the present rate of approval, running between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000 a day had been achieved a month ago, it might have been possible to come somewhere near meeting President Roosevelt's Nov. 1 deadline.

Help for Needy Students

Meanwhile, the National Youth Administration announced that it will provide aid this semester for 100,532 needy students in 1514 colleges and universities in 46 states. Approximately $1,503,795 a month will be forwarded by the Federal Government to these institutions of higher learning to pay students for work done under their supervision.

While students to be helped this year number about 6000 more than those who took advantage of the Government's offer last year, the response has not been as great as President Roosevelt indicated was anticipated. In announcing the youth program he said working scholarships would be available for approximately 120,000 young men and women.

Plan Shows Progress

Preliminary figures show an increase of 48 educational institutions participating in the program. Figures from Connecticut, Minnesota and Hawaii are not yet available. It is expected that they will add about 100 educational institutions and 9500 students to the total.

Only those students are eligible for aid who would be unable to attend or remain in college without it. Each college has a quota limited to 12 per cent of its enrollment as of Oct. 15, 1934. A student is permitted to earn as much as $20 a month, but the allotment of funds to each college is on the basis of $15 a month.

To Root Out Graft

New York State has 11,869 students receiving federal aid, California has 8188, Illinois 6225, and Pennsylvania 6195.

To root out graft that may crop up in the WPA to deflect federal funds from the needy, a new division of investigation has been set up under the direction of Dallas Dort, who tracked down reports of misuse of money under the old FERA and CWA.

In their new positions they have been dubbed W-men.

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The twenty-first installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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Why Laval Continues Frantic Effort To Sidestep Open Break With Italy

Fear of Driving Rome Into Arms of Berlin Held to Be Fundamental Difficulty; Political Situation at Home Also Pressing on Premier

Secret Agreement Between Mussolini And Laval Adds to French Dilemma

Europe's battle for peace is resulting in some of the swiftest and most significant changes in modern history. The diplomatic map of Europe is being redrawn. A new impetus has been given to the idea that nations can accomplish together what they cannot achieve alone.

And France? What are the explanations of her hesitation? What are her commitments to Italy? How does the Frenchman feel toward Britain, toward the League?

These questions—vital in events in today's world—are illuminated in a dispatch from The Christian Science Monitor's Paris correspondent. His summary of the French position follows the Monitor's recent publication of special studies of the underlying significance of action in Geneva, in Italy and in the United States.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 23—Underlying France's hesitant and vacillating policy in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict is an issue of fundamental importance to the peace of Europe:

Is the French nation ready at this time to support and enforce an international order based on collective action under the League Covenant against any and every aggressor, or will the League of Nations continue to be a security system directed solely against Germany?

Frequently called a "test case" for the League, the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is thus more aptly described—at least as far as France is concerned—as the testing time for the principal powers composing the League.

France's Preference

For the French the real question throughout the current crisis has been, not whether the League can be made to function effectively, but whether the League can safely be kept from functioning effectively against Italy and still be held together for future use in case of some crisis more directly affecting France's own security.

Obviously, the same issue exists for other League members—and even to a lesser extent for nonmembers such as the United States. It is likewise clear that the same question was raised, though less acutely, by previous League problems such as Manchuria and Chaco.

Britain's Strong Stand

But the present conflict is admittedly more critical for the League of Nations and very largely, it is acknowledged here, because of the positive and persistent stand taken by Great Britain in favor of effectively applying the Covenant.

In France this unprecedented zeal of the British Government for application of the League Covenant, including Article XVI which calls for sanctions against the aggressor, has aroused deep suspicion and even actual resentment.

Britain's bilateral naval accord with Germany, which shattered the newborn Anglo-French-Italian Front concluded at Stresa in April, still rankled in France's thought, and for the British Government to follow that up by pushing France into inimical action under League auspices against Italy, her new-found friend, seemed to a large part of French opinion an incomprehensible addition of insult to injury.

Deeper Significance

There was, however, an important portion of both official and public opinion in France—by its democratic nature more friendly toward England than toward Fascist Italy—which grasped the deep significance of the great wave of national sentiment in Britain that was behind the British Government's insistence on effective support of the League. These Frenchmen saw, though perhaps dimly, that although it was perhaps self-interest which impelled Britain's act, it was not merely narrow, short-sighted, selfish interest, but a perception of fact that it is not only in the interest of Britain to prevent and repress Italian aggression, but in the interest of all countries to prevent and repress "all acts of unprovoked aggression," in the historic words in which Sir Samuel Hoare pledged Britain to support and apply the Covenant of the League "in its entirety" in future.

Why Laval Hesitated

Is France ready today to do the same? It was this question and its implications for French security that made Premier Pierre Laval hesitate, vacillate, temporize. Could France, it is asked here, face possible consequences of applying sanctions—and especially genuinely effective sanctions which might lead to military measures—to Italy, even at the risk of driving Italy out of the League and forcing her into the arms of Germany, thus opening the way to a possible conflagration in Europe? And, on the other hand, could France afford to let the League be discredited permanently and perhaps definitely this time, by failing to support firmly the British stand in favor of applying the Covenant?

Faced with this dilemma, M. Laval's policy has been a series of almost frantic efforts to find a satisfactory compromise solution of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. Thus from the first France's part in the affair has been that of mediator.

Pierre Laval, French Premier and Foreign Minister, has centered his

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French Fascists Deny Charge Of Plotting Against Republic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 23—Charges and countercharges of plots and conspiracies against the regime have given an almost comic-opera touch to what is actually a serious internal situation in France.

The seriousness of the situation is emphasized in the new decrees promulgated in France today, to discourage organized opposition to the republican form of government. Admittedly these decrees are gestures calculated to pacify the partisans of the Left, and are timed to precede the Radical Congress opening here Thursday.

Formal Charges

The French press recently published formal charges that Col. François de la Rocque and his "Croix de Feu" organization are preparing a coup d'état, and countercharges by Colonel de la Rocque that the Communists and Socialists are plotting to overthrow the Republic by force.

Allegations of this sort are not new, of course; there are frequent assertions in the press of the Extreme Left that the "Fascist Leagues," and particularly Colonel de la Docque's "Fiery Cross," constitute a serious threat to the regime, and in the press of the Right that the "Popular Front" is preparing to precipitate a revolution. But, in the recent instance, formal charges were made by both sides of the existence of "documents" proving the seditious intentions of the opposing camp.

The latest charges against the Fiery Cross, and against the other nationalistic political leagues such as the "Solidarité Française," the "Jeunesses Patriotes" and the Royalist "Action Française," come from the Parliamentary deputies of the French parties of the Left. After a recent meeting of their joint committee, a communiqué was issued containing the following observations:

Mobilization Charged

"Several members gave very precise information upon the action of the 'factious leagues.' All accounts agree in confirming the existence throughout the country of a veritable plan of mobilization of an armed and organized para-military character. The delegation discussed the attitude of the Government toward these illegal organizations. They ordered certain members to put on their behalf precise questions to the Prime Minister and the Minister of

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Pierre Laval
Premier and Foreign Minister of France

British Election Date of Nov. 14 Set by Baldwin

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin told the House of Commons today that he would go to the people for support of a rearmament program and called national elections for Nov. 14.

He announced:

"In the interests of world peace it is essential our defensive services should be stronger than today.

"I will not pursue a policy or be responsible for the government of this country if I am not given the power to remedy those deficiencies that have occurred in our defensive services since the war."

His declaration for strengthening the defenses was received with cheers by the members of Parliament.

Get Elections Over

Mr. Baldwin said it seemed to him that the wisest thing to do was to get the elections over with.

Parliament will be prorogued and dissolved this coming Friday. The new Parliament will meet Nov. 26 for the election of a speaker and the swearing in of members.

Its state opening will be Dec. 3.

"I am not speaking of any kind of unilateral rearmament directed either in reality or imagination against any particular country," said the Prime Minister. "It is a strengthening of the defensive services within the framework of the League of Nations for the sake of internatonal peace and not for selfish ends."

People Back League

Frankly admitting that Great Britain was running risks for peace in the present international situation, Mr. Baldwin said he was convinced, however, that the Parliament and the country were behind the Government in its policy and that a greater measure of preparedness was necessary to meet the risks inherent to the crisis.

"I warn the country," he said, "that there are risks of peace." Then he called for "the power to remedy deficiencies."

"If I am not given that power," Mr. Baldwin declared, "I will leave this policy of peace to those who think the risks are worth running, remembering that the Government is responsible for the safety of every man, woman and child."

Without mentioning the Italo-Ethiopian war directly, the Prime Minister staunchly defended the League of Nations and declared: "It behooves us to see what we can do to make the League adequate. If I am returned to power, I will make the most earnest effort of which I am capable to that end."

Refers to United States

Referring to nonmembers of the League of Nations, Mr. Baldwin declared:

"We must remember we are not dealing with the League in the plenitude of its strength as envisaged by its founders. It has been left to one side by three of the most important

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Heated Roof Field for Autogiros

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 — An "autogiro roof garden" is one of the features being incorporated in Philadelphia's new $5,000,000 post office, which is scheduled for completion next spring.

When snow falls on this roof, the building will present a rather startling appearance, for through heating devices built into it, the snow will be melted and "steamed off" instantly. With the glow of near-by neon signs shining on billowing steam clouds, the spectacle will resemble something between a Chinese laundry and Dante's Inferno.

The reason for this first snow-melting roof is that plans are afoot for an autogiro shuttle service between the post office and the Camden Central Airport, where air mail for Philadelphia is landed by transcontinental and other planes.

If the scheme works out satisfactorily here, it is planned to apply it in other cities.

Rain No Longer a Threat To Man In Pressed Suit

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23 (AP)—Now you can get a rain check with that freshly pressed suit.

A local dry cleaner announced the new service in a newspaper advertisement yesterday with an offer of a press on the house if it rains within 24 hours after your clothes are delivered.

New Haven Road Seeks Permit To Reorganize

Bonds Strike Low Level as News of Financial Stress Goes Out

Boston Today—*also sees*—Governor Bridges of New Hampshire report southern cotton mills booming while northern industry languishes—Sabath committee begin Fensgate Hotel hearing—City prepare to ask for snow equipment bids—National Guard planes greet Curley arrival in San Francisco—Police guard Italian consulate here following "peace" meeting.

New Haven—Files Petition to Reorganize

Serious financial plight of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was revealed in Boston today when company officials announced that the line had filed a petition for reorganization under Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. The petition was filed in the United States District Court of Connecticut.

The road was given a temporary injunction by Judge Carroll C. Hincks restraining any interference with business of the railroad.

The action followed a meeting of the line's board of directors in New York this morning. The meeting was called to plot some escape for the dilemma accentuated yesterday when the Interstate Commerce Commission flatly denied the line's request for a $5,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Bonds of the line, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, dropped to lowest levels in years as news of the crises in the railroad's affairs became known.

The railroad today reported a deficit of $3,461,451 for the first nine months of this year. This was substantially less loss than for the similar period a year ago when $4,573,459 was reported.

The New Haven line operates over a total mileage of 2068. Its latest balance sheet showed book assets of $594,004,546.

Business fell off from $142,000,000 in 1929, the road said today, to approximately $72,000,000 this year.

Filing of the reorganization petition apparently meant that the Pennsylvania Railroad, which reputedly owns 15 per cent of the New Haven's securities, did not intend to step in and advance funds needed.

In Boston today this was considered significant because there has been much local opposition to what has been termed Pennsylvania domination of the New Haven.

It has been charged by Mayor Mansfield and others that the Pennsylvania's influence caused shipments for ports to go through New York or Philadelphia where the trunk line has larger facilities.

John F. Fitzgerald, member of the Boston Port Authority, and former Mayor of Boston, today characterized the New Haven reorganization as the "best thing that could possibly happen for port and trade interests of Boston."

The I. C. C. decided yesterday that the line's collateral was not sufficient to guarantee the $5,000,000 loan.

(Details of the New Haven financial crisis on page 2.)

N. E. Council—Points Out New Haven Conditions

That the New Haven railroad had made desperate efforts during the last five years to stave off pending receivership was evident today in figures provided by the New England Council. The figures revealed that New England railroads were the only ones in the country to report an increase in net operating incomes this year, dlue largely to the efforts of the New Haven road to cut operating expenses.

With freight incomes falling off and passenger traffic increasing only slightly over 1934, the New Haven line effected such heavy economies in operating expenses that its net operating income this year to date exceeded last year corresponding figure by more than $1,000,000.

But even these savings failed to stave off proceedings. The New Haven line, according to Council members, is chiefly dependent upon passenger traffic. That is why it has felt the depression worse than other New England lines, all of which increased their operating incomes this year. Because the New Haven is so dependent upon passenger traffic, its destiny is extremely uncertain, it was said, since passenger is resorting more and more to the highways.

Bridges—Visits Mills In the South—Acts

Back from a tour of the South today, Gov. J. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire told a tale of whirling mill machinery and busy workers down South profiting by the frequent close-downs of New England factories, the northern business winging southward. In his own

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

I. C. C. Refusal of $5,000,000 Loan Is Expected to Force New Haven Reorganization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—A direct and affirmative act of the Interstate Commerce Commission denying a $5,000,000 RFC loan to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was expected here today to force that road either into a financial reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act or into a trusteeship.

The decision, announced last night by the commission, established a precedent for federal intervention into the financial affairs of a Class I railroad. It is the first time an application for an RFC loan by a road of this class has been refused by a formal order. Heretofore, the commission has given notice of its intended refusal sufficiently in advance to permit a withdrawal of the application. Similar action has been taken in regard to some small roads.

Acted With Unusual Speed

In this instance the commission acted with unusual speed. The application for the loan was filed on Oct. 10. The ICC, on the approval of which all RFC loans to railroads are contingent, took up the matter on the twelfth. A final decision is understood to have been reached yesterday and immediately announced.

The New Haven had applied for the loan to meet taxes and maturing equipment trust obligations on the ground of inability to obtain the needed funds from any source other than the RFC.

It is intimated in reliable quarters that the commission, before reaching its adverse decision, suggested to the Pennsylvania Railroad that it undertake to guarantee the loan. When the latter road, which owns a substantial interest in the New Haven, declined, the commission reached the decision that there was insufficient guarantee for the security of the loan.

Finds Collateral Weak

In detail, the commission findings were that collateral already pledged with the RFC on previous loans were insufficient to cover the new advance; that the New Haven's estimate of its future earning power was "optimistic" and its actual future prospects inadequate; and that the road was in need of capital reorganization.

In regard to this last finding the commission pointed out that under the RFC Act the commission is required to certify before a loan is approved that the applicant "may reasonably be expected to meet its fixed charges, without a reduction thereof through judicial reorganization." The commission stated it was "unable to so certify."

The decision pointed out that the New Haven is already indebted to the RFC for $7,699,778; to the PWA for $6,777,000, and to private banks for $16,275,000, or a grand total of $30,751,779.

Taxes Take $5,009,100

In addition taxes amounting to $5,009,100 will fall due on or before Jan. 1, 1936, and $442,000 in installments on Equipment Trust certificates during the coming December.

The New Haven's estimates of sufficient income to meet the charges on this indebtedness plus that on the $5,000,000 loan was rejected by the commission on the ground that the road had arbitrarily assumed a 10 per cent increase in passenger revenue during 1936. The value of collateral offered to back the loan was rejected on the ground that "there are no available current quotations of these investments."

The commission noted that the New Haven estimated total cash receipts in the amount of $108,961,100; total cash disbursements of $116,331,000; a net deficit of receipts, less disbursements, of $7,370,000 and a cash deficit of $4,496,000, as of Dec. 31, 1935, without the loan requested.

Spinners Expect Improved Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—An optimistic attitude toward the textile industry, with expectation of better prices, was expressed by carded-yarn manufacturers gathered here. The meeting was presided over by G. H. Dorr of New York, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., and was attended by about 100 members. Mr. Dorr made a report that indicated improvement in the demand for spinners' products.

The manufacturers adopted a resolution recommending that spinners continue to comply with the hours, wages and production provisions of the former NRA code. At the same time, it was said that the industry's co-operation in maintaining code provisions stood at a high percentage.

Hearst Declares California Taxes Drive Him to East

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 23 (AP)—The tax-conscious movie colony found today that William Randolph Hearst had announced his intention of doing what the film folk had only threatened last spring—leave California because of high taxes.

The publisher, whose holdings were recently estimated, in a magazine article, at $220,000,000, announced last night that high taxes were compelling him to leave the State and that the movie industry might be lured away for the same reason.

The only immediate comment of a motion picture executive was from Louis B. Mayer, but he did not refer directly to the movie industry.

Movie Leader is Fearful

"Mr. Hearst's leaving," said Mr. Mayer, "evidences the fear in all our minds of the disastrous consequences of reckless and discriminatory tax legislation. It seems inevitable that others will be obliged to follow, regardless of their great love for this State."

Mr. Mayer is president of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, and a leader in the fight last spring against the state income tax, at which Mr. Hearst directed a major share of his criticism.

The publisher, in a letter to the Hollywood editors of Variety, said he was being forced to close his California places for almost exclusive residence in New York because of the tax situation.

Take 80 P. C. of Income

He said combined federal and state taxes take "over 80 per cent" of his income.

"I am inclined to think," Mr. Hearst wrote, "that if some alert motion picture company should establish studios in Florida or Delaware or New York City or some other suitable eastern place they could get many of the most valuable stars away from California.

"This would be better for the nation than allowing them and many leading directors to go abroad to build up English pictures and foreign pictures generally.

Mostly in New York

"I hope still to be able to spend time in California, but I am compelled to close my places and live almost exclusively in New York."

He described the state income tax, passed by this year's Legislature, "an unhappy move—very unhappy for those of us who are compelled to leave the State, but also unfortunate for the State, which may lose some useful people and enterprises."

The letter of Mr. Hearst, a native Californian, recalled threats of some movie officials to leave the State earlier this year at the time California Legislature was considering new taxes, some of which were aimed directly at the industry. None of the latter was passed.

Governor Is Mum

The letter was written in response to a recent article in a magazine forecasting that Mr. Hearst would discontinue his California residence.

In Sacramento, Gov. Frank F. Merriam, whose administration forces passed the income tax measure, said he had no comment. Several film studio executives likewise declined to make statements.

The income measure, the rates of which go from 1 to 15 per cent, with exemptions similar to the federal levy, was designed to raise about $10,500,000 annually to bolster the state's depleted treasury.

Cotton Control Law Upheld in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Victory for the Government is recorded here in the decision of Judge Bascom S. Deaver in district court litigation upholding the constitutionality of certain laws affecting cotton. As a result, the United States district attorneys cannot be enjoined from prosecuting persons violating the Bankhead cotton control act.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

the pro-Italian influence was consolidated, judging from an event of last night. The two-year-old radio boycott between the two neighbors was broken for the first time when a Leipzig station relayed a concert of the Philharmonic Symphony from here.

A further move toward reconciliation takes place next Sunday, when it is announced Vienna will transmit a German choral program entitled "Youth Sings Across Frontiers."

Clergymen—Favor President's Security Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While divided on the individual aspects of the New Deal program, clergymen of all religious faiths in the United States are whole-heartedly back of President Roosevelt's social security program, according to an analysis of answers to the President's query to clergymen, given out by the National Conference of Jews and Christians.

"A number of clergymen have written the President that while the social security program is commendable, it does not go far enough," it says in part. "Others have written President Roosevelt criticizing his stand on the liquor question. Still others have criticized the huge army and navy expenditures by the present Administration."

Denmark—Voters Support Stauning Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The Danish Social Democrat-radical coalition of Prime Minister Stauning today had a comfortable majority of 14 in the lower house, in place of the former precarious majority of three. This was the voters' answer to an antigovernment heckling campaign of farmers who wanted to devalue the currency further.

Manchoukuo—Arrest of Russians Reported

MOSCOW (AP)—Detailed charges of numerous arrests of Soviet citizens in Manchoukuo were contained in official dispatches from Kharbarovsk today.

These acts a Tass (Soviet News Agency) dispatch stated, "are directly connected with Japanese military operations. There is no doubt about the lawless aims of these provocative acts, and the ceaseless violence against peaceful Soviet citizens," the dispatch said.

Arctic—Navigation Put on Practical Basis

MOSCOW (AP)—Steam navigation from Europe to the Far East by way of the Arctic Ocean has been put on a practical basis, Otto Schmidt, head of the Soviet Northern Sea Route Department, reported yesterday to Joseph Stalin. More than 100 vessels plied the route along the northern coast of Europe and Asia before winter closed in, he said. Five new arctic radio stations have been built and eight airlines, covering 5300 miles, have been established.

Canada—Liberals Ready to Take Reins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Ceremonies were scheduled for 4 o'clock, at which William L. Mackenzie King becomes Liberal Prime Minister for the third time. The Cabinet will meet at 3 o'clock, according to custom, when Prime Minister Bennett will resign, in accordance with the overwhelming mandate of the voters at last week's general election.

I. L. O.—Canada Member of Governing Body

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Canada became a permanent member of the International Labor Organization governing body, in place of Germany, whose withdrawal has now become effective. The governing body is automatically designated from the eight most important industrial countries in the League.

Mexico—Sonora Uprising Declared Quelled

SONORA, Mexico (AP)—Governor Ramos said that the Sonora uprising, which cost the lives of 10 municipal officials, had been quelled. Federal troops are in control of the State, the Governor reported, the rebels have disbanded, some alleged leaders are in jail and others are being tracked down.

Earthquake—Repair of Montana Damage Starts

HELENA, Mont. (AP)—Stores were open for business, and two quickly formed reconstruction agencies were on the job, as Helena commenced rebuilding the earthquake damage. Only two city blocks remained closed as unsafe for traffic. Loans are being sought from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Longshoremen—Strike Negotiations Begun

LAKE CHARLES, La. (AP)—A truce was called in the International Longshoremen's strike, following a pitched battle between pickets and special troops, in which two men were killed and eight wounded. Gov. O. K. Allen ordered the port closed for three days while attempts are made to reach an agreement. President Mayo of the I. L. A. said pickets and guards would be withdrawn from docks while the negotiations are in progress.

Naval Parley—Qualitative Limitation Aim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Qualitative rather than quantitative naval limitation is to be the object of the naval conference which Britain now hopes to call Dec. 2, The Christian Science Monitor is informed. Any arms competition would be confined to less expensive forms of ships, according to the British plan, through agreement to build only certain kinds of ships with a specified maximum size of guns and tonnage for each. No agreement on ratios seems possible, so set are the various nations on their conflicting demands.

It is expected that all five powers signatory to the Washington and London Treaties—Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy—will attend. But it is considered too early to weigh the prospects of success.

Low-Cost Power Called Vital To Future U. S. Development

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Low cost electric power will play a vital part in building America of the future, the National Resources Committee declared in a summary issued today as part of an inclusive survey of state planning to be released in a few weeks.

Reviewing the reports of dozens of different state planning boards, the national committee reached the conclusion that the power problem now has two parts:

1. A necessity for developing sources of electric power that can be sold at low rates in regions where it is lacking;

2. A need for developing outlets for large supplies of such power where it does exist, or will in the future.

The new report adds little to what is already known on the electric power problem other than to show, by the sheer mass of its citations from state planning boards, the great amount of independent study which is now going on simultaneously in the different states, which it will attempt to correlate. Rural electrification occupies the attention of many state planning organizations. Stressing the wisdom of integrating any plan for power development with a comprehensive plan for the best utilization of all resources, the national resources committee report says:

"Too often dams are built for stream control, without provision for power production, despite the fact that sufficient head and flow of water are available and a future market for the power is in view. . . . For their mutual refinement and for the benefit of the total plan of national resources, each factor must be developed with reference to all others."

Family Wash Is $325,000,000 Laundry Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 23—America is becoming a cleaner land or else home laundering is steadily losing ground despite the sales of washing machines, it was indicated by reports to the fifty-second annual convention of the Laundryowners' National Association of the United States and Canada here today.

They showed that with an estimated capital investment of $550,000,000, the laundry industry had a $325,000,000 revenue last year, which represented a 10 per cent gain over 1933, and that continued increase in business has taken place in 1935.

Expansion Studied

Delegates to the convention are considering ways in which to expand further, and particularly to regain the business lost when the depression caused budgeting housewives to buy home laundering equipment. Speakers advised advertising as the most effective weapon.

Ralph W. Dates of Kenmore, N. Y., president of the association, declared that co-operative advertising was both "an opportunity and a needed working tool" for the industry.

"Of course you can't afford to advertise if you don't make a profit," he said, "but, on the other hand, you can't make a profit unless you advertise."

Advertising Stressed

Salem N. Baskin, Chicago advertising counsellor, declared that advertising was as necessary as the telephone and a part of the industry's regular routine.

"Our industry has an advertising job to do," he said. "Despite the enormous growth of the laundry business, we have traveled less than a third of the road that stretches ahead of us. Millions of housewives throughout America still see the modern power laundry as it was seen in the day of gas light, zinc bathtubs and the parlor stove—even though they have uprooted and discarded other baseless superstitions."

Customer Research

H. G. Weaver, of Detroit, department director of General Motors Corporation, advised the laundrymen that the key to business success was customer research. This, he said, meant finding out what the customer wants.

"Design products and services in line with his desires," he said. "Describe them in his own language. Keep your merchandising tactics in step."

Georgia Can Grow Own Food, Dean Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOULTRIE, Ga.—Georgia can grow and sell all the food needed by its people, Dean Paul W. Chapman of the State College of Agriculture, told a meeting of vocational agricultural students and their fathers held here.

Dean Chapman also pointed out that Georgia ranked tenth in the United States in pork production and consumed 40 per cent more pork than the entire nation's average per state.

"To provide for our pork requirements, we can continue to increase hog production for several years," Dean Chapman said, adding that "there is no reason why Georgia cannot become one of the leading hog-producing states in the nation."

City Council Called More Important Than Mayor in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — As election promises and mud-slinging contests fill front pages of local newspapers, the Bureau of Municipal Research in the current issue of its organ, Citizens' Business, makes some pertinent comments. Although the contest centers around the election of a new mayor in November, it points out, he is in no position to fulfill most of the promises made—whereas the little-considered city councilmen are, in many cases. It views the city manager plan as a possible answer to this incongruous situation.

City councilmen, says Citizens' Business, are "in better position than the mayor to deliver results, yet during mayoralty campaigns one almost wonders sometimes whether there are any councilmen running for office. . . . It is often very comfortable for the councilmen, who quietly slip into office while the people admire the mayoralty bombs bursting in air. Then when the fireworks are over, it is found that councilmen are sitting in the real seats of power."

Neither the Mayor nor the councilmen, says the bureau, can fulfill promises involving changes of the Federal or State constitutions, nor can they modify state laws, including the Public Service Company Act. But it is the council, and not the Mayor, who does have power to decide upon such things as a financial program, including the tax rate, the incurring of debt, the terms of contracts with public utilities, and so forth. The Mayor, it continues, is essentially an administrative officer, charged with the duty of carrying out policies and activities decided upon by the council.

"Right here," says Citizens' Business, "some proponents of the city manager plan find one of its greatest advantages. There is a mayor, but he is one of the councilmen, and not the chief executive. The chief executive is the manager, chosen by council. Mayoralty contests, which now overshadow the councilmanic campaigns, are eliminated. The job of councilman becomes the most important city office to be filled by the voter and gets the attention it deserves. Better councilmen offer themselves. Councilmen can do, as well as promise, and their promises are more likely to be heard if the mayoralty candidates get off the air."

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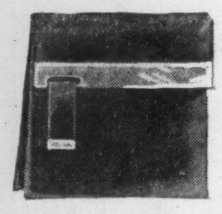

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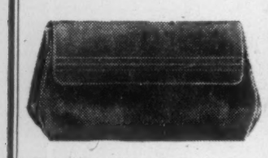

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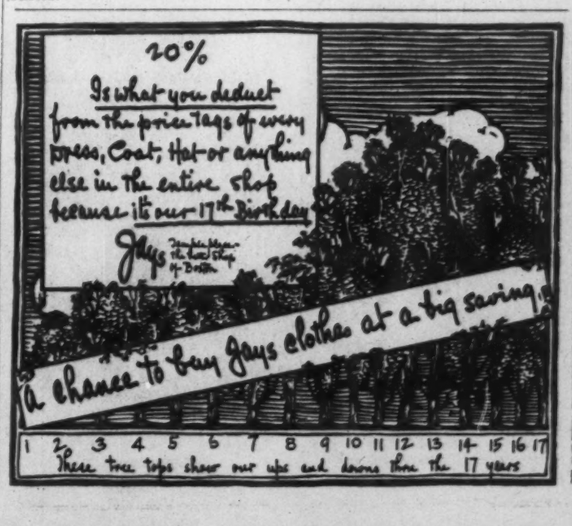
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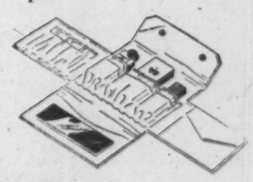

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Social Security Board Starts to Function

Skeleton organization completed with appointment of four key officials—Study of state laws started—Legislative lethargy disturbs leaders—Changes necessary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The social security board's skeleton organization was completed yesterday with appointment of four men to jobs technically under Labor Department direction but with duties actually dovetailing with the federal security program.

Frank B. Bane, director of the American Welfare Association, was destined to become a key man in the program as executive director of the board. He already has plunged into the task of assembling a mass of information and giving technical advice to state officials on unemployment compensation, old-age pensions, blind pensions and aid to dependent children.

Legislative Lethargy

A. J. Altmeyer, a board member, recently expressed "satisfaction" that seven states already had readjusted their unemployment compensation legislation to coincide with the Social Security Act. Reports from some quarters, however, said the board was "disturbed" because of a legislative lethargy in state capitols.

Announcement of the appointments, linked with last week's emergency relief allotment of $112,610 to the labor department for social security work, was an indication to some observers that the board is eager to lay a groundwork for the entire federal program before Congress comes back and appropriates regular administration funds in January.

Henry P. Seidemann, described as an expert on budget systems, accounting methods and administrative procedures, will start work Nov. 1 on the mechanization of accounting procedures necessary for the recording and payment of benefits.

General Counsel Named

Thomas H. Eliot, associate solicitor in the Labor Department, will become general counsel and already has begun to study legal questions of the federal-state co-operative program. He was legal adviser to the committee of economic security.

Merrill Murray, who was technical adviser to the same committee, and a former state director of the Minnesota Employment Service, will specialize on the study of unemployment compensation.

Arrangements Pushed

With these appointments, the social security board has begun to complete arrangements for making old-age grants to the states as soon as Congress appropriates the money.

Many states will be unable to qualify for the grants, even then, either because they have no pension laws, or because their laws do not jibe with the federal program. The Federal Government will offer pensions up to $15 a month for the aged needy, providing the states match the funds.

Several states have constitutional obstacles in the way of pension laws, including Georgia, Florida and Kentucky. The board has been informed that Texas and Oklahoma already have approved constitutional amendments, paving the way for pension laws to meet federal requirements, and Kentucky is voting this week. The Georgia Legislature also approved an amendment, but Governor Talmadge vetoed it.

Other Plan Delayed

In order to concentrate on the non-contributory old-age pension system, and the unemployment insurance plan, which they also hope to put into effect in January, officials are postponing preparations for getting the vast contributory old-age pension system under way.

Winant Explains Problems

John G. Winant, chairman of the Social Security Board, explains that the social security program was held up by lack of funds, until the emergency Labor Department allotment was made last week.

"The social security law should have been accompanied by an appropriation which would have implemented the act," he declares. "For reasons of which you are all aware, it failed of passage.

"We are doing what we can to make a beginning. Through friendly co-operation we've been able to borrow some personnel, some typewriters, some paper and some envelopes and the other things you need to borrow when you don't have any money yourself."

Arthur J. Altmeyer
Member of the Social Security Board, Who Expressed Satisfaction With Progress of the Work

John G. Winant
Chairman of the Board, Who Explained Need for Borrowing Men and Equipment to Start Plan

Vincent Morgan Miles
Third Member of the Board, Which Has Completed Its Skeleton Organization and Started Assembling Facts

States Act to Speed Laws To Aid Social Security

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Special legislative machinery gathered speed in Illinois and Nebraska today, and other states, including Indiana and Minnesota, looked favorably upon similar sessions to qualify for federal old-age pension grants.

Social security legislation tops 18 specific subjects to come before the Illinois session which convenes next Monday at Springfield. Some legislators predicted adjournment about Jan. 1.

In Nebraska, Gov. R. L. Cochran said that the special session has been called Monday to rebuild the State's relief and old-age pension system, but that 15 other subjects would be considered. Some time ago Governor Cochran declared the session would last only a week.

Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana has just returned from Washington, but the question of a special session in his State remained unanswered.

There is a possibility that Minnesota will call a special session early in November.

Talk of a special session in Wisconsin has been quiet for weeks. Gov. Philip La Follette is in Bermuda. He made no comment on a possible session before his departure.

United States Engineer Plans Welland Cutoff

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23 (AP)—Col. James A. O'Connor, district engineer for the U. S. rivers and harbors board plans to make a preliminary examination of a proposed American cutoff for Canada's Welland Canal. The cost of the proposed route was estimated in 1900 at $45,000,000.

Missouri Lad Made Star Farmer of U. S. By 16 Little Pigs

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23 (AP)—Paul Leck, who has done almost as well with little pigs as Walt Disney, is the year's acknowledged number one young farmer of America. This youngster who made 16 pigs grow into $1916 is tops among the nation's farm boys.

He was announced last night as the 1935 Star Farmer of America. Judges picked him after studying records of farm youths the nation over. The title, conferred annually in a contest sponsored by the weekly Kansas City Star, carries a $500 cash prize.

Young Leck, now a partner with his father, H. H. Leck, started vocational agriculture work five years ago and is going to stick to farming.

"There is a future in agriculture for the young fellow who is trained and who watches the corners," he said. "There are no openings in town. All the jobs appear more than filled—much more so than on the farm."

Fleece of Orphan Lamb Takes Exhibition Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A "bummer" lamb, raised on a bottle by an Oregon 4-H club member, rivaled the record of the legendary ugly duckling when its fleece, clipped and exhibited at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition recently closed in Portland, took first place.

The fleece topped all other entries not only among 4-H Club fleece exhibits but also was first among those of professional breeders. Herbert Johnson, young exhibitor, received the perpetual trophy presented by the American Shropshire Registry Association.

The "bummer" lamb, a Shropshire, was one of triplets when the maternal provision was for but two. The little waif was presented to Herbert Johnson, who cared for it with kindness and affection and fed it regularly from a bottle until it was able to partake of adult food. The little foundling yielded its first clipping this fall.

Press Is Rallied to Back Its Traditional Freedom

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune and chairman of the Committee on the Freedom of the Press, called upon three newspaper organizations yesterday to give their full support to Charles A. Tyler and John T. Custis of the Philadelphia Inquirer, now under state charges of criminal libel.

Colonel McCormick charged that Charles J. Margiotti, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, who brought the suit, had proposed to "drag" the defendants across the State to be tried before a judge and a jury "under the domination of Margiotti's political machine."

Crossnore School Hopes to Carry On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CROSSNORE, N. C.—Crossnore School will try to carry on, in spite of last week's fire which destroyed equipment of an industry thousands of mountain children have depended on for their education during the past 13 years, including the hand-hewn log building two stories high with its contents of over 50 looms, dyeing apparatus, and finished work valued at several thousand dollars.

The women of Crossmore, however, went immediately to work to rebuild their weaving trade. "Aunt Newbie," who has charge of the weaving department and was one of the first pupils to learn the ancient craft at the school, got together in a dormitory the few looms left in the district, so that unfilled orders might proceed. Officials of the school are hoping that friends will continue to send in orders and will also help to replace equipment.

When Dr. Mary Martin Sloop, now business manager of the school, financed, through the sale of cast-off garments donated by city folk, the schooling of four poor children, she started the system of community industry on which the well-known Blue Ridge mountain school was erected. Today it furnishes the one means of education open to an annual enrollment of about 200 boys and girls.

U. S. Never to Enter Foreign War Again, Postmasters Hear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23 — The United States never again will enter a foreign war, Senator Walter F. George of Georgia asserted in an address made before the National League of District Postmasters, which held a four-day annual convention here last week.

"I think it a source of gratification we are at peace in this country while there are wars and rumors of wars elsewhere," stated Senator George.

The third and fourth class postmasters opened their convention on Oct. 15 with around 200 delegates present at the first meeting. The principal speakers for the first day's program were: Mr. Kilroy P. Aldrich, chief inspector of the Post Office Department, and Mr. Harrison Parkman, purchasing agent and director of the division of buildings and supplies of the Post Office Department.

Rapidly changing living conditions have affected the 8000 small-town post offices throughout the United States to such an extent that some sort of action must be taken immediately, it was stated during the meeting. These post offices cost $1000 a year for upkeep, and the postmasters, who have to pay the upkeep, only earn $1000 per year, it was reported.

The work of Harllee Branch, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, formerly at Atlanta, was highly praised by Mr. Aldrich.

At the concluding meeting John T. Clapp of Beach Grove, Ind., was re-elected president and St. Paul, Minn., was chosen for the 1936 convention city.

School for Exceptional Pupils Opens in New York City Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—A school for exceptional pupils, selected from the public schools, which will be conducted on the basis of experiment and research, is now being made ready at 514 West 126th Street here, for opening in February.

The building is that of the old Speyer School which Teachers College, Columbia University, is lending to the board of education after paying for certain alterations at its own expense.

Both groups are co-operating in the experiment. Representing the city's public school system is Associate Superintendent Stephen F. Bayne, who is in charge of elementary schools, while the chief spokesmen for Teachers College will be Dr. Leta S. Hollingworth and Prof. Arthur I. Gates.

The school will be for those who are called "dull-normal" and for the exceptionally bright. It was explained that these two extremes are found in every classroom and that the average curriculum is too inflexible to meet their specific needs. About 300 pupils can be accommodated in the new school.

Dr. Hollingworth spoke of the school as a prospective aid in overcoming juvenile delinquency. Pupils who find it difficult to learn in the usual way will be saved from restlessness and possible misbehavior by courses of study that appeal to their ability and imagination.

The frequent use of motion pictures and industrial art classes is planned. Abstract symbols will be barred and arithmetic will be taught, instead, by the measuring, counting and dividing of materials, she said. A "hobby-room" will be included.

The exceptionally bright pupils will be taught history comprehensively through the story of clothing, shelter, sanitation and communication, but there will be some manual work for these, too, in an effort to give them a well-balanced program.

The hope that the experiment may result in a liberalizing of public schools generally was expressed by Dr. William Featherstone, of Los Angeles, who is associated with the project and who advocated "less stress on the reading, writing and arithmetic kind of education."

Doll and 'Bike' Favored By American Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23—Novelties in toys may come and go but dolls still hold first place in the affections of America's youngest generation. This is shown conclusively by reports from toy sections of department stores all over the country, collected by Toy World, a business paper published here by the Chilton Company.

The play interests of boys are as varied as their ambitions for the future; but just as most girls look forward to home life, so do they prefer dolls, the symbols of it, as playthings.

An almost universal joy in freedom of motion is expressed in the strong demand for velocipedes and bicycles.

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Distribution of Key Metals Weighed as Peace Step

Monopolistic Control of Prices and Output Has Caused Deep Concern

Consumers Burdened

An equitable allocation of supplies of raw materials, including minerals and metals, has come more and more into the consideration of the world's peace advocates. Are the nations ready to go farther on the road to collective security and economic accord? Sir Arthur Salter's article on the international control of raw materials appears in the Weekly Magazine Section. It forms the last of a series of four articles on increased powers of the League of Nations. The history of monopolistic control of non-ferrous metals (those not containing iron) is outlined in the following article.

Of all raw materials, non-ferrous metals, it seems, are most vital to industrial powers in peace or in war. Non-ferrous metals are those containing no iron. Aluminum, lead, zinc, tin, copper and nickel are among the most important. Because they are basic ingredients of munitions and much military equipment, the international exploitation of the world's non-ferrous metals is packed with potential explosives, political and economic.

Unequal geographical location of these valuable raw commodities, actual or threatened, is generally considered an exciting factor in the world's present economic and social unrest. The interdependence of nations in respect to supplies of nonferrous metals and their strategic implications are emphasized by Sir Samuel Hoare's proposal for an international conference on the distribution of vital raw materials.

With Sir Arthur Salter's article on "Colonial Raw Materials" in the Weekly Magazine Section, The Christian Science Monitor today extends the discussio along practical lines.

"Haves" and "Have-nots"

The world, it appears, is comprised of "Haves" and "Have-nots," those who are self-sufficient, and those who are dependent upon foreign nations for these vital industrial raw materials. Japan, Germany and Italy, all industrial powers, are reckoned among the apprehensive, fearful "Have-nots." They are apprehensive lest the "Haves," through the power of monopoly that preys upon consumers for profits, shall exploit their neighbor's lack; fearful, lest with the threat of war, the "Haves" shall withhold vital materials out of which all might mold their military defenses.

How fancied or how real looms this specter of international monopoly over production and distribution? The earth's nonferrous metals are far from evenly distributed in adequate quantities. This is a drawback to nations seeking security in economic self-sufficiency. Financial control of mineral resources is even more limited and centralized.

Control of Production

The close control of prices and production which powerful corporate concerns exercise over these basic commodities is assayed in many quarters with suspicion and outright misgivings. The extent to which mining interests have formulated agreements for strict control of world output and markets can be told in a brief summary of developments during recent years.

The story of the postwar exploitation of copper is traced in upward curves across financial graphs which parallel the stock market's meteoric rise. The year 1926 was a momentous one in the history of the red metal. In that year a single company came into existence with nearly 95 per cent of world production consolidated under its control. It was an international organization, dominated by American capital.

It restricted production. In two years copper doubled in price. European buyers protested against the close margin of production. Fear of a shortage increased. In the end, it started a buying stampede among European firms anxious to cover manufacturers' commitments.

Consumer Held Surpluses

The producers were caught in the ensuing maelstrom. Price reduction was in order. But producers were stumped by the fact that many buyers were operating with surplus stocks purchased at top prices. Reduction prices portended ruin to these European buyers who were disposing of their copper goods on the basis of the current market price. When the crash came, it was the consumer, not the producer who got caught with these surpluses.

The stock market boom of 1929 dates its downfall to industry's collision with the runaway copper manipulations. The general financial crash forced cessation of American loans abroad. American prestige slumped with the failure of the price policy pursued by its monopolistic interests.

A real opportunity for international co-operation in meeting the world's consumer needs confronted the new copper combine in 1926. But the lure of profits presented through the power of monopoly over production and distribution proved too strong.

Economic Self-Sufficiency

The effect of this policy upon world opinion was soon evidenced in increased efforts toward economic self-sufficiency on the part of nations hitherto dependent upon copper imports.

Subsequent efforts of British interests to develop copper resources in the African colonies led a European observer to remark: "The most Europe can hope is that competition between England and the United States will give the world cheap copper; neither group can be trusted in a monopoly position."

Attempts of the International Zinc Cartel to stabilize price and distribution on a world-wide basis contrast sharply with developments in the copper industry. Although nationalistic impulses still tend to impede efforts actuated for the general economic good, international co-operation admittedly has preserved its identity in the policies of the zinc producers' organization.

Five Aluminum Groups

Close control of the world's aluminum supply and output is evidenced in statistics which show that roughly 95 per cent of all production is handled by five groups, American, British, French, German and Swiss. These are considered national monopolies, all of which own or participate in ownership of mines and works beyond their respective boundaries.

American interests control approximately half of the total world output, according to an investigation by the Research Division of the NRA. Competition between these national interests has been largely centered in the quest of aluminum deposits and sources of adequate power for processing plants.

Up to the World War, mutual agreements prevented the various interests from interfering in each other's home markets. With the disruption of international production relationships in Europe in 1914, the American company launched a program of European penetration.

Expansion in Europe

The world's postwar industrial expansion, particularly the automobile business, has increased the demand for aluminum products. Today the United States's principal aluminum firm holds mining and rendering properties in several European countries with sales offices in nearly all, federal trade reports show.

Within a decade after the war, the corporate expansion of the American aluminum interests throughout Europe had risen to the point where the continental press vibrated with headlines commenting on the so-called menace of the "trust" which it feared would gobble up the aluminum industry of the whole world.

Europe's present concern over the hold which American aluminum interests exercise abroad is said to center in the nations' desire for self-sufficiency rather than for export markets for this increasingly important military and peacetime industrial commodity. Fear of exploitation of dependent consumers for profits in times of peace and restriction in time of war, it appears, have provoked efforts toward nationalistic self-sufficiency even where such steps are obviously uneconomic both from the standpoint of conservation and cost.

United States Lacks Tin

The position of the United States regarding tin is directly opposed to that of most non-ferrous metal resources. As the chief consumer, and not a producer, the whole price control scheme, economists point out, functions at the expense of American interests.

Although the United States Government has so far held aloof from any participation in the machinery either of international copper or tin conferences, Congress has directed an inquiry into the United States' position as a consumer of tin.

The question of protecting its strategic as well as general industrial interest becomes of present importance the more American dependence on foreign supply is realized, economists believe. As long as this dependence was on a free competitive market it was, save in time of war, not of serious concern. Today the protection of the American consumer is held to require a study of the management and strategy of the International Tin Committee.

Lead Output Uncontrolled

Attempts to consolidate control of the world's lead output on an international basis have failed to produce any very substantial results either for the producer or the consumer. Failure to regulate lead production is attributed by international economists to the unbridled play of nationalistic forces.

The story of nickel and the monopoly which has grown up around this valuable and singularly concentrated supply offers another contrast to the disastrous exploitation of copper. Most of the world's nickel resources are centered in Canada, under the control of the International Nickel Company. American capital owns about 42 per cent of the shares, British, 33 per cent, and Canadian, about 21 per cent.

In the beginning, production was beset by fierce competition. Eventually it was regulated through an international cartel. The close domination of the nickel market today is regarded by some impartial authorities on international economics as a model of efficiency in the complex phases of price and production. Both the trust and the consumers, they feel, have benefited by the practical operation and the rational motives of the nickel producers.

That producers of other non-ferrous metals have failed to pursue the policies of the nickel trust is attributed to the profit motive which tempts monopolistic industries under private ownership.

For reasons beyond human factors, the nickel interests have aligned themselves against the tendency of many countries to fortify themselves behind nationalistic barriers. Nearly 98 per cent of the world's nickel crosses international boundaries. Artificial restrictions on the normal flow of trade, it is frequently pointed out, either stimulate a drain upon limited domestic supply or lead to uneconomic substitution of basic raw materials.

Tariffs designed to "save" domestic producers by maintaining an artificially high price level furthermore are known to dissipate bargaining power for disposing of manufactured goods abroad.

International agreements for controlling production and price of the nonferrous metals most essential to industry, it is generally recognized, have changed the nature of competition from producers' struggles for markets to a one-sided conflict between the producer and the consumer. In this way does the latter lose the benefit of low prices and abundant supply.

The temptation to exploit the consumer admittedly is the main weakness in the operation of international mineral monopolies. Whether price, production and distribution of vital industrial raw materials should function in a free world market under the impartial control of an administrative agency sponsored by the League is a question which the Italian crisis has forced into channels of enlightened worldwide deliberation.

Holders of Key Resources

PROPOSALS for redistribution of world raw materials to relieve the pressure of insufficiency from certain powers which see others enjoying monopolies—an acknowledged cause of war—focus attention on the present distribution of key resources. Italy, Japan and Germany, actually or potentially in revolt against the status quo, are found among the "have-nots." The United States, Great Britain, France and Russia are the chief "have" powers.

The following figures show the relative self-sufficiency of the seven chief powers. Percentages are those charted by Brooks Emeny in his book, "The Strategy of Raw Materials."

	United States	Great Britain (United Kingdom)	France	Russia	Germany	Italy	Japan
The Great Essentials							
Food	100*	50	91	100*	76	94	100
Power	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Iron Ore	95	68	100*	100	30	75	61
Chemicals	100*	100	100*	94	100*	90	89
Coal	100*	100*	70	100	100*	5	100
Oil	100*	2	0	100*	5	1	16
Critical Raw Materials							
Copper	100*	0	0	62	12	2	90
Lead	90	7	8	26	27	68	8
Nitrates	65	100*	60	37	100*	80	66
Sulphur	100*	24	15	87	19	100*	100
Cotton	100*	0	0	85	0	0	7
Aluminum	50	5	100*	22	2	85	0
Zinc	100*	0	7	54	57	100*	24
Rubber	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0
Manganese	6	0	0	100*	0	15	41
Nickel	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chromite	0	0	0	100*	0	4	100
Tungsten	25	4	0	0	0	0	100
Wool	50	25	8	80	11	25	0
Potash	26	0	100*	16	100*	25	9
Phosphates	100*	25	50	85	15	0	16
Antimony	0	0	50	0	0	49	0
Tin	0	8	0	0	0	0	19
Mercury	38	0	0	85	0	100*	0
Mica	87	0	0	100	0	0	100

Export surpluses are indicated by a star.

Britain Advances Labor's Plan on International Resources Pool

Shares in Inquiry

LONDON—The pooling of world resources, with all the epoch-making international possibilities which this modern vision implies, has suddenly become practical politics in Britain.

Tangibility was given to this ideal by Sir Samuel Hoare, Britain's Foreign Secretary, at the recent League of Nations Council meeting at Geneva.

Sir Samuel afforded to those he addressed only a fleeting glance of what lay behind the hitherto closely barred door that he unlocked. But British public opinion has not been slow in recognizing that never again is that door likely to be fully closed.

Toward Labor's Policy

The Foreign Secretary went no further than to indicate that the British Government was prepared to participate in an inquiry concerning "colonial raw materials," and "the free distribution of such raw materials among the industrial countries which require them, so that all fear of exclusion or monopoly may be removed once for all." But this is definitely in the direction of the official adoption of what has long been the British Labor Opposition's view, namely that the main causes of war are economic.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, representing the Transport and General Workers' Union, developed this idea at Margate (on Sept. 5) at this year's annual meeting of the Trades Union Congress, a body with a membership of some 3,000,000 British organized workers.

Main Cause of War

"If raw materials," Mr. Bevin said, "were socially owned, internationally controlled and produced according to world's requirements, and could be obtained by every industrial nation by purchase and not by conquest, 90 per cent of world causes of war would be entirely removed."

A resolution in much the same terms has since then been passed jointly by the three great central bodies representing British workers. These are the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the Executive of the National Labor Party and the Executive of the Parliamentary Labor Party. It has also been confirmed by the general body of the delegates at the Trades Union Congress.

Economic Equality

The resolution calls upon the British Government "to summon a world economic conference and to place upon its agenda the international control of the sources of supply of raw materials, with the application of the principle of economic equality of opportunity to all nations in the undeveloped regions of the earth."

The step so far taken by the British Government in authorizing Sir Samuel Hoare's statement has been only an initial one. In recognizing nevertheless that raw materials should be made available to all, it has opened up way for further advance.

This advance must necessarily be upon international lines since no one nation—however well-provided it may be with colonies—holds for itself more than a small proportion of the raw materials of the world. The next move therefore, is expected to be upon the part of the League of Nations.

He Stays in Saddle

Emberettiget

Thorvald Stauning
Prime Minister of Denmark

Danish Premier Gains Six Seats In Election Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 23 — Prime Minister Thorwald Stauning's Social Democrat-Radical coalition finds itself still in the Danish political saddle, with its representation in the Folketing, or lower chamber, improved by six seats as a result of the Danish elections.

The Government now has a clear majority of 14, instead of a precarious majority of three.

Premier Stauning is still in a minority in the Landsting—a fact which makes it difficult for him to carry out his declared policy.

Mr. Stauning said that yesterday's voting was an emphatic vote of confidence in the Government's policy, namely, state control of foreign trade, which would be continued.

Forced by Farmers

The elections were forced by the newly formed "L.S."—the Landbrugernes Sammens-Butning—Association of Those Who Work the Land—which was dissatisfied with the Government's control of agricultural prices and pressed for devaluation of the kroner whose sterling value since 1934 has been stabilized at 22.40. The "L. S." demanded 30 kroner and tried to force the Government's hand by starting a "currency strike" to compel devaluation. This they hoped to bring about by creating a scarcity in sterling by extending longer credit to British customers.

Danish farmers sell so much to Britain that more kroner to the pound sterling would greatly increase their incomes in kroner, enable them to buy more Danish goods and—most important of all—pay interest on the huge mortgages burden with which they are saddled.

Protested to King

In July 30,000 farmers marched to the capital and laid their grievances before the King. The King referred them to Premier Stauning whose answer was the appeal to the country via the elections.

The advent of two new parties, namely the National Socialists and the National Socialist Farmers, robbed the two main Opposition parties of many votes, but the newcomers only got six seats out of 149.

One of the Government's first steps is expected to be reduction of the bank rate from 3 to 2½ per cent in order to continue the fight against the slump with cheap money. Cheap money, it is pointed out, facilitates conversion of farm mortgages to a lower interest rate. The recent rise in wheat and other cereals is also expected to come to the help of some of the hard-pressed farmers.

Cutthroat Competition Is Assailed by Dern

SHANGHAI, Oct. 23 (AP)—George H. Dern, American Secretary of War, told 500 persons at a banquet of the Pan-Pacific Association yesterday:

"The fact that the American Army is so small is proof positive we have no aggressive intentions against any nation on earth."

He is en route to the Philippines for the ceremony establishing the Commonwealth Government.

In his address he deplored what he termed cutthroat trade competition among nations, emphasizing the advantages of American reciprocity legislation.

Heads of Eight Colleges Will Honor Dr. Valentine

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23 (AP)—Three major academic conferences, in which eight college heads have signified their intention of participating, will feature the inauguration Nov. 14 and 15 of Dr. Alan Chester Valentine as the fourth president of the University of Rochester.

The heads of Princeton, Yale, Radcliffe, Amherst, Swarthmore, Brown, Hobart and Colgate-Rochester divinity school have accepted invitations.

Journal Made Trust To Benefit Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23 — Profits of the American Agriculturalist, a biweekly farm publication, will, beginning this week, be administered by a board of trustees for the benefit of agriculture, it was announced yesterday by Frank E. Gannett, who, with three others, holds the controlling interest in the magazine.

Under a foundation, set up to establish fellowships in colleges, to aid movements in the interest of farm youth and to support the economic and social improvement of the farm population of the United States, profits will be administered by seven trustees, three of whom will be elected by readers. The editor, the advertising manager and the circulation manager will be ex-officio trustees.

The certificate of the foundation pledges it to continue to develop a farm journal independent of politics, and free from the necessity of earning profits for individuals. After providing for improvements and reserves, the directors are authorized to devote available funds in the interests of agriculture and home making.

Science and Industry Museum Going to Rockefeller Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 — The program to house a New York Museum of Science and Industry in a $10,000,000 skyscraper took a further step toward realization this week with the announcement of plans for its expansion to new quarters in the 70-story R. C. A. Building at Rockefeller Center, where space on three floors has been taken for occupation early next year.

Word of the prospective move was simultaneous with the election of Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, to head the group, which had its inception 17 years ago and now has offices at 220 East Forty-second Street.

The museum will give the city facilities in physical science and engineering such as it has long possessed in libraries, in art and natural history museums and now has in astronomy, through the recently acquired Hayden Planetarium.

Serve Industry

While the historic function of a center for natural science and technology would be to serve as an idea and factual clearing house for industry itself, the museum envisaged is to have the more spacious function of helping the general public to understand what science and industry are about in an age which has thrown new mechanical and scientific curiosities into the everyday use of millions and for which the schools in the rapid expansion of the field have been unable to supply a comprehensive intellectual background.

With New York City big with plans for a world's fair in 1939, the election of Dr. Jewett to head the enterprise is regarded as significant of the role the museum is expected to fill for that event, since he headed the advisory committee in charge of the scientific exhibits which were so outstanding a feature of Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition.

Retarded by War

Devised to encompass the scientific foundations of modern society, the museum got its first outlines from a suggestion by the late Henry R. Towne, dating back to 1914, when an association was formed for the purpose to which he gave his financial support. The World War retarded the development of the work, but subsequently it was resumed in quarters in the Scientific American Building, where the project took on museum proportions to meet the growing needs of the public and of a rapidly expanding natural science and technology.

Dr. Jewett succeds Frederick B. Pratt as president. The vice-presidents are Felix M. Warburg and Lucius M. Eastman; the secretary, Charles T. Gwynne. Charles Pratt was elected treasurer.

Board of Trustees

New names added to the board of trustees this fall are Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company; Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machine Company; Newcomb Carlton, chairman of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Edward R. Stetinius, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, and Nelson A. Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Already constituting the board in addition to the re-elected officers were Frederick B. Pratt, president of Pratt Institute; Charles R. Richards, vice-president of the American Association of Museums and director of the New York Museum; Frank A. Vanderlip, Felix M. Warburg, Frederick M. Warburg, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the Board of Aldermen; Frank J. Taylor, City Comptroller, and Joseph V. McKee.

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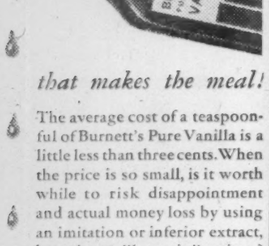

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France Always Has Aided Ethiopia

But aside from Djibouti and railroad to Addis Ababa, her gain has been negligible as compared with Britain and Italy; history reveals century of effort in East Africa, with slight return.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA — Of the three great powers most interested in Ethiopia, France is the least pretentious, claiming as her sphere only a small area in the east central part of the Empire. Yet she has done more and continues to do more toward furthering the economic development of this country than any foreign state.

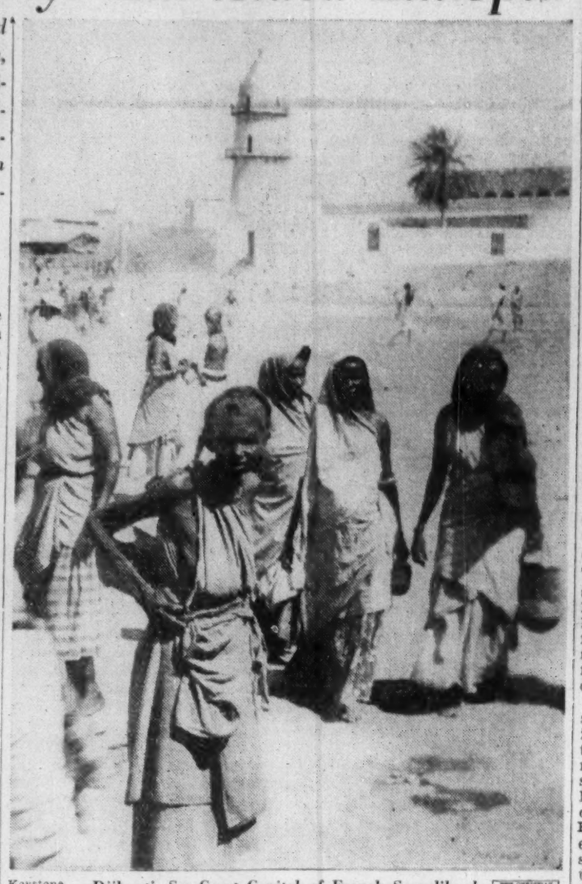
The only large industrial concern here is French. It is a narrow gauge railroad, 500 miles long, running from the seaport of Djibouti, in the little French colony of Somaliland, to Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa. With full justification, the French point to it as an evidence of how economic success may be attained without political domination.

Its construction and profitable operation are the culmination of a century's efforts on the part of France to become an important factor here. The first treaty between the two countries was concluded by Louis Phillipe, the French ruler, and Sahle Selassie, a local Ethiopian king. It was a friendship pact, making the French the most favored foreigners here and giving them substantial trade privileges. Like most treaties signed with Ethiopian kings, it was of little practical benefit to either side.

Obock Is Purchased

In 1862 the French bought a village called Obock on the Bay of Tajoura just below the lower end of the Red Sea and over against the British port of Aden, for $10,000. This was adjacent to Ethiopian territory. It was to serve as the center of a French colony, but proved to be an unsuitable site for a settlement and was soon superseded by a completely new town named Djibouti, which was on the opposite side of the bay and which enterprising French empire builders set out to make Ethiopia's only gateway to the outer world.

In 1894, through the influence of French advisers at the court of Emperor Menelik, a concession was granted to a French company to build a railroad from Djibouti through Ethiopia to the White Nile in the Sudan. This was the first step in a dramatic race between England and France to gain possession of Central Africa. The Sudan and upper Nile basin were then unoccupied territories and since squatter sovereignty prevailed in Africa it was believed that the first to set out stakes would be master of the land.



Keystone — Djibouti, Sea-Coast Capital of French Somaliland — The Christian Science Monitor

Street Scene, With Mosque in Background, in Center of French Activity in East Africa—Where the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railroad Begins Its Ascent Into Ethiopia

In this contest France sought the aid of Ethiopia, offering to let Menelik extend his territories to the Nile. England sought Italy's support and in compensation gave her the whole of Ethiopia as her sphere of operations. Britain planned to take the Sudan and at that time would not have objected to Italy's taking part of Ethiopia, which indeed she did.

The British advanced from the north through Egypt, which they had taken in 1882, and up through the Sudan, which they subdued as they moved forward. They hoped by going south from Cairo and pushing north from the Cape of Good Hope to unite their forces on the upper courses of the White Nile and thus gain possession of an unbroken strip of territory running the whole length of the continent. But the French were pushing with equal vigor from their west African colonies and from their tiny East African possession, hoping, also, to meet in the middle and thus stretch a belt of French territory across the continent from side to side.

When the French representative signed the agreement concerning the Djibouti railroad, here in Addis Ababa, he dreamed of the day when he would be able to step into a French train on the shore of the Indian Ocean and after crossing the whole of Africa alight from it a week or two later on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean. For the British it was Cape to Cairo; for the French it was from ocean to ocean.

These plans were entrusted to capable men on both sides, who fulfilled their missions with skill and persistence. And their drives toward the little central African village of Fashoda was a thrilling race. The prize was 1,000,000 square miles of territory.

Lord Kitchener represented England and had to fight his way up from the north, building bridges and conquering fanatical natives as he progressed. Captain Marchand, for France, hacked his way through swamps and jungles from the west while Marquis de Bonchamps, also for France, urged his caravans from the east through the gorges and canyons of the Ethiopian plateau during the torrential downpours of the rainy season. For weeks at a time his men shivered in their wet clothes and at times in spite of extreme efforts they could cover but six miles daily.

In May, 1897, Bonchamps was here in Addis Ababa, some 600 miles from his goal. Marchand was in the upper reaches of the Ubangi River with a difficult divide to cross and impenetrable swamps beyond that. Kitchener was more than 1200 miles away with three formidable cataracts and an army of ferocious enemies in his way.

By August the Ethiopian expedition had emerged from the highest mountains and was within 360 miles of Fashoda. Marchand had entered the basin of the Nile and was less than 500 miles from his destination. Kitchener, held up by the Moslem dervishes, was completely outdistanced.

They Reached the Nile

Nearly a year passed. The Ethiopian expedition, after getting within a single day's journey of the Nile had to return, but another, with 10,000 Ethiopian soldiers, took its place and on June 22, 1898, its vanguard placed an Ethiopian flag on the right bank of the Nile and a French flag on the left, a few miles above Fashoda.

Menelik had realized his dream of pushing the boundaries of his Empire to Africa's great stream.

Eighteen days later Marchand entered Fashoda and raised the French flag over it. Kitchener was still 400 miles away, waiting for the high water and preparing for a desperate battle. The French had won the race. With Ethiopian help they had stretched a route across Africa and occupied a section of the Nile between its source and Egypt.

England had been checkmated and the course of its most vital river intercepted. Paris triumphed when Captain Marchand proclaimed a French protectorate over a vast area west of the Nile.

How British Got Fashoda

But "he who laughs last laughs best." The winners of the race were disqualified. The Ethiopians, who were completely without provisions, and on a low sandy waste beside a rapidly rising flood, left their flags and immediately retired. Marchand defiantly remained, but he was without an army; and as Kitchener, after completely crushing the Moslems who were trying to block his way, advanced with his conquering soldiers, Paris instructed its intrepid captain to withdraw. The British flag was raised over Fashoda, where it is still flying. British authority was established from the Cape to Cairo and France was relegated to a secondary position in East Africa.

In the meantime, the French had smuggled rifles to Menelik, thus helping him annihilate an Italian army that was invading Ethiopia from the north. In 1897 also France concluded another friendship pact with Ethiopia according to which Djibouti was made the official port of this empire. The new railroad would bring all the trade of a land, larger than any European country except Russia, to a French port. Menelik gave Paris a key to his state. French merchants also were to be favored and France received an option on any territory that Menelik or his successors might find best to dispose of. And work was begun on the new line.

But all that was before Kitchener reached Fashoda. After that British prestige rose in East Africa and British representatives became active here at Addis Ababa.

The Blue Nile

In 1902 they succeeded in concluding a favorable agreement with Menelik regarding the use of the waters of the Blue Nile and even secured the right to build a railway across Ethiopia from the British colonial port of Zeila to the Sudan. This was a very formidable stumbling block in the way of the French line and it looked as though Djibouti was not to be Ethiopia's front door after all. In the meantime, the French company had failed and work on the railway had ceased.

Finally France came to an understanding with the other two most interested powers and it was agreed that she might go on with the railroad as far as Addis Ababa, but should not approach any nearer the Nile. England was to have the use of the waters of Lake Tana and the Blue Nile, and Italy was to enjoy the exclusive right of economic concessions in most of Ethiopia as well as the right to build a crescent-shaped railway line through Western Ethiopia from Eritrea in the north to Italian Somaliland in the south. In case the empire broke up later, each power was to do what seemed best in the sphere assigned to it.

Menelik knew nothing of this agreement at first, and never accepted it. In fact it is still a secret document although it forms the basis of Ethiopia's relations to the great powers.

French Build Railroad

In spite of his extreme displeasure Menelik concluded an agreement with the French Government in 1908, concerning the construction of the railway line, and nine years later in spite of extreme difficulties it was completed.

The undertaking belongs to the French Republic, is run in a satisfactory manner and brings in a good profit. It is the only really tangible result of a century of international bickerings. It carries 80 per cent of the foreign trade and 95 per cent of the people going to and from Ethiopia. Of its 34,000 shares 2500 were assigned to Italy at the beginning of this year.

In 1915 France and England, by a secret agreement concluded in London, assured Italy of substantial advantages in Ethiopia if she entered the World War on the side of the allies. France never did much to make good this promise, but at the beginning of this year made Italy a few trivial territorial concessions and seems to have granted her a free hand here.

In 1923 France was helpful to Ethiopia when the question of her admission came before the League of Nations.

Generally speaking, no great power has given Ethiopia so much help as France.

Press Wireless Gets Air Service To Addis Ababa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Pushing steadily forward with its policy of encouraging establishment of world channels of radio communication to this country free from British influence, the Federal Radio Commission yesterday announced authorization of a new circuit direct from Addis Ababa to Hicksville, L. I.

The commission last week authorized a circuit from France direct to this country by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its early installation is expected.

Two More Circuits Sought

The new circuit from Addis Ababa is granted to Press Wireless, Inc., a wireless news communication service owned by seven American newspapers including The Christian Science Monitor.

RCA Communications Incorporated have applied to the commission for authorization to establish two more direct circuits from Addis Ababa to this country.

At present, all wireless communication from Ethiopia moves over the British Marconi circuits between Addis Ababa and London. To date there has been no evidence of British censorship over American news dispatches, but the Communications Commission and the Roosevelt Administration have both felt ever since the European situation became tense that the United States should possess direct access to such vital points as Addis Ababa.

A further incentive to the granting of the circuit to Press Wireless is the inadequacy of the present service.

There is a single station in Addis Ababa now which attempts to handle all communication with the outside world. So limited are its facilities that American newspaper correspondents there are now drastically limited in the amount of wordage they may send each day.

Now Being Constructed

The United States Government has attempted to solve the problem of official communication service by establishing a radio set of its own at Addis Ababa.

According to latest reports, the station is now in process of construction by four navy operators who were recently sent out to Ethiopia with short-wave length equipment. This service, however, would not be available for commercial or press purposes except perhaps in an emergency.

Press Wireless, it is learned authoritatively, will not be able to use this government equipment. What its plans are for establishing a station of its own have not yet been communicated to the Communications Commission. In requesting permission to establish the circuit its representatives stated that they had good prospect of several customers for the new service.

Capitalism Shows a Profit In Once Communistic Amana

AMANA, Iowa, Oct. 22 (AP)—Directors of the Amana Corporation, three-year-old "capitalistic" organization which succeeded the Amana Society after 90 years of religious "Communism," made public a corporation report today with the comment they preferred to "let the figures speak."

The figures for the first nine months of 1935 showed:

Total sales of Amana products (coast-to-coast distribution of Amana blankets constitutes the largest item) increased from $536,524.44 during the first nine months of 1934 to $703,927.65 during the same period this year.

The pay roll (money paid in wages to stockholder-employees of the corporation) has increased from $110,635.59 to $140,681.78 during the same comparable periods.

The directors said these figures adequately detailed the results of making private profit the creed of the colonists' economic life.

No longer do Amana men and women share alike out of a common pot as under the previous plan. Their shares are determined by the amount of labor they perform, paid for in wages they can spend or save as they desire.

Under the new system they own their own homes and at least one share of stock in the 26,000 acres of farm land, woolen mills, cabinet shop and other enterprises that make up the $1,500,000 corporation.

Directors of the new corporation, which was formed in June, 1932, by vote of the 1500 colonists, are for the most part the leaders of the old religious-communal society, aided by a business manager.

There are other changes in the colony. Paint, long an oddity in the seven villages of the society, has been spread on many weathered buildings.

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Why Laval Continues Efforts To Prevent Break With Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

entire attention on finding a formula capable of conciliating Italian aims and Ethiopian independence, Italian prestige and League principles, Franco-Italian friendship and Franco-British co-operation.

Negotiations Under Way

Intensive negotiations now under way in Paris, Rome and London are but added evidence of M. Laval's determination simultaneously to satisfy Italy and to save the League of Nations—or to put it in the plainest possible terms—to retain intact France's new-found alliance with Italy, and to preserve France's system of mutual assistance accords based on the League. To the French both these factors mean primarily one thing: Security against an eventual aggression by Germany.

France's role in Italo-Ethiopian affairs began with Pierre Laval's visit to Benito Mussolini last January. It was in his personal conversations with Il Duce that M. Laval opened—or at least failed to close—the door on Italy's "African adventure," for part of the price M. Laval paid for the Franco-Italian rapprochement was unquestionably the granting of "free hand" to Italy in Ethiopia.

No Objections Raised

What is the true extent of France's commitments to Italy? What was the special nature of M. Laval's promises to Signor Mussolini? The exact answer to these questions is not possible now, but this much at least is clear: Signor Mussolini informed M. Laval fully of Italy's colonizing aims in Ethiopia, and M. Laval quite plainly indicated to Signor Mussolini that France had no objections whatever to these imperialist intentions, provided, of course, that French interests in the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railroad zone were not interfered with.

Concessions to Italy

Whatever form the French consent took it cannot be denied that M. Laval at that interview last January might have put his foot down squarely and finally against any military invasion or occupation of Ethiopia by Italy—and didn't. Instead he accorded to Italy a strategically important strip of territory at the southern tip of Eritrea and an island naval base in the straits commanding the Red Sea and a generous share in the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railroad, in addition to territorial concessions in Libya.

French Gains

In return, what has France gained from the Franco-Italian rapprochement? The most tangible result has been the "understanding" between the two general staffs, enabling France to remove its covering of troops along the Franco-Italian frontier and to concentrate all French effectives on its northern border and along the Rhine.

Is there, in addition to this understanding, an outright Franco-Italian defensive military alliance arranged by the army chiefs under the guise of "technical accords"?

Frequent exchanges of visits between the general staffs of both countries would seem to indicate that this is the case, although there is no absolute proof of the existence of such an alliance.

Germany

Furthermore, France is in reality only secondarily concerned with securing Italian military assistance, which she could already claim in theory under the League Covenant and the Locarno accords. Primarily France wants to make certain that Italy will not join forces with Germany in a coalition against the status quo. A satisfied Italy, according to the French view, means an Italy opposed to Germany's expansionist aims in Central Europe. An unsatisfied and resentful Italy means a revisionist ally for the Reich.

Thus, the same factor that tends to dominate all French foreign policy—the Franco-German problem—explains much of France's attitude toward Italy, the League and Britain in the present crisis.

Internal Quandary

Another almost equally important element, however, is the internal political situation. France today appears to be moving toward a division into two camps: Fascist and anti-Fascist, to use popular terminology. Naturally, this political situation has a direct effect on the international problem, which has assumed the aspect of a struggle between dictatorship or rule of force and democracy or government of peoples and nations by law and justice. France's indecision on this vital international issue is essentially, therefore, a reflection of the indecision prevailing within France today on the same fundamental question.

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NRA Pay Scale Reported Maintained in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Most businessmen in Virginia are voluntarily adhering to wage and hour provisions established by the now defunct NRA and would be favorably disposed toward a new system similar to the "Blue Eagle" setup should a constitutional means be found, in the opinion of Major F. P. Evans, statistician for the Virginia State Industrial Commission.

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Launches New Statesmanship

Wide World — Sir Samuel Hoare — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

British Foreign Secretary, Who Impresses World With Broad International Viewpoint

Hoare's New Statesmanship

Indications of the new type of statesmanship that considers a great power's responsibilities to the world and to the machinery for collective peace action are seen in Sir Samuel Hoare's foreign policy speech before the British Parliament yesterday.

Britain's new Foreign Secretary has been called upon to launch several supremely important speeches upon the heavily charged atmosphere of Europe and each pronouncement has contributed to raising the discussion above considerations of selfish nationalism to the higher needs of the welfare of humanity. Each pronouncement has eased the tension, allayed the war fears and brought reassurance to the sorely tried nations.

Following are some significant extracts from his latest address in Parliament on the critical state of the Italo-Ethiopian and Mediterranean situation, delivered as Parliament reassembled, Oct. 23:

We must not live in a world of illusions. If we can depend upon collective action, let us know it. If we cannot depend upon it, let us also know it and let us further know who are the loyal supporters of collective security and who are those who, while shouting for it in theory, attack and abuse those who wish to apply it in practice. . . .

Multiple Breach of Treaties

Neither the League nor indeed our civilization can condone a multiple breach of treaties and survive.

Our difficulty has been that in some foreign quarters, though most people fully understand the existence of the dilemma, they have not the courage to face it and so they shrink at one and the same time from acting up to their obligations under the League and from any repudiation of the League, which they remember is a great instrument of peace. . . .

A great issue is at stake—much greater than the local merits of an African controversy—an issue of progress toward a new order in international relations or reaction to a state of affairs we hoped had been ended. . . .

In the event of an isolated attack—inconceivable though such madness might be—we and they (France) and the rest of the League will stand together to resist it with our full united force.

No Isolated Action

Collective action . . . is the essence . . . of the League. Only by this essence can the League live, not by ringing bells or blowing whistles for policemen from the outside.

We are not prepared and do not intend to act alone. Further, from the beginning of the present deliberations at Geneva until now there has been no discussion of military sanctions, and no such measures, therefore, have formed any part of our policy.

I purposely use the phrase, "our policy." In view of the almost unprecedented demonstrations of public support, I may claim it was the policy not only of this House but of the great majority of the men and women of the country.

No thought of imperial interest, save the natural concern that a worldwide empire must feel for the preservation of worldwide peace, has entered into our minds. Least of all have we regarded the controversy as an opportunity for attacking Fascism.

I believe that, outside Italy, I was the first public man to remind the world of Italy's claims to expansion and economic security. I went further and, knowing the vital importance that many countries attach to the question of colonial raw materials, I told the Assembly we were prepared to investigate it with sincerity and good will when a peaceful atmosphere could be restored, and with the full intention of removing, if we can, the basis for any real trouble.

Sales of Motor Fuel Reported Advancing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The consumption of motor fuel for the last seven months has been 10,000,000 barrels above the consumption for the same period of 1934, R. T. Haslam, general sales manager of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, notes.

Mr. Haslam headed a group of Standard Oil executives here on a tour of inspection. He was enthusiastic over prospects for business for the winter months, especially in the southern states. "We are particularly pleased with sales during the last few months," he said. "Speaking of our own company, we feel sure that 1936 will be the best year we have had since 1929."

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Hammerstein Grandson Calls Oscar's Stars to Microphone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Hammerstein's Music Hall—Jack Norworth singing "Shine On, Harvest Moon"—"Cissy" Loftus in the husky tones of Fay Templeton doing "Rosy, You Are My Posy"—and there might be flickering gaslights, the clump of horses' hoofs and the shrill clang of streetcar bells, but it is not, it is electric light, chromiumlike chairs, and Radio City. For this is not Hammerstein's of the eighties; this is Hammerstein's of the air. The impresario is not Oscar, but his grandson, Ted. All that is unchanged is the rapturous reception for the sentimental old songs and the persons who first gave them vogue.

Ancestor Was Impresario

A visitor sitting in at a rehearsal of this regular feature of National Broadcasting Company finds it almost impossible to get any of the participants to talk about himself. Mr. Hammerstein politely lays down his script and undertakes to give advice to the young man ambitious for a career in radio. But his words are, "Let him go find himself a famous granddad who produced opera."

Lucy Monroe, daughter of Anna Laughlin of the old Hammerstein's Victoria, is the permanent artist on the program. She is rehearsing "The Kiss in the Dark," her eyes apparently soulfully intent upon the opposite wall, but actually steadily watching the engineer in the control room. She willingly steps down from the platform and talks of anything and everything, her mother's old friends with whom the daughter now appears, how nice it was to sing last week with Fritzi Scheff, how much she is looking forward to next week, when her friend, Dorothy Stone, will be the guest artist. But of herself she is reticent, and she indicates Miss Loftus with a wave of the hand. "Now there's a lovely woman. There must be loads you could say about her."

Miss Loftus Scandalized

Miss Loftus, however, is indifferent about herself, but full of memories of other times, which she tells with a quiet chuckle.

"I was just 18 when I came to the United States from England with a contract to appear at Hammerstein's. I was married to Justin Huntly McCarthy—you remember him? He did 'If I Were King' and I played in it. Well, we always dressed for the theater in London and so we went to look over the place where I should appear, Mr. McCarthy very elegant, even to cane and top hat. My dear, we were the only people in evening dress in that entire place. And there was an act—well, it is pretty hard to describe that act. Mr. McCarthy was furious and I almost fainted, and the next morning I told them I was breaking my contract."

Miss Loftus started for the microphone, while the interviewer called anxiously: "But what happened, for you did appear after all, didn't you?"

Miss Loftus gave an airy little toss of the head and replied as she scrambled up the flight of steps, "The act we thought was so objectionable was stopped somehow, and so of course I just went on."

Stars Must Shine

One of the chorus girls was knitting industriously on a rust dress, while the other rehearsal was going on. Surely here would be some one with ambitions to relate. But no, all her conversation was about the chorus director, and of that lady's determination that "the background must be soft."

"Soft, soft," muttered the chorus member, as she cast one and purled two; "soft, soft, nothing must overshadow the star."

"Lazy Dan, the minstrel man," another permanent member of the cast, was interested in Blanche Ring and Joe Weber, who had appeared in a recent program, while the orchestra had eyes only for Mr. Norworth and Miss Loftus. And Mr. Hammerstein, watching Miss Loftus, as she stood scriptless and apparently utterly unconcerned about remembering the words of her song before "the mike" muttered: "The young ones sometimes need a bit of steadying, but these old timers they have got something. There is never any trouble with them. They fall into their parts easily and there's a sureness about them somehow."

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Britain's No. 10 Downing Street Has 200-Year History

George I gave it for use of first Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole; it hasn't changed much since, despite distinquished residents and long line of important events.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 23—Crowds watched the ministers gathering at 10 Downing Street today on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament preliminary to the general elections to be held this fall.

This famous home of British Prime Ministers recently—about the end of September—might have celebrated its 200th anniversary as the official residence of Britain's government chiefs.

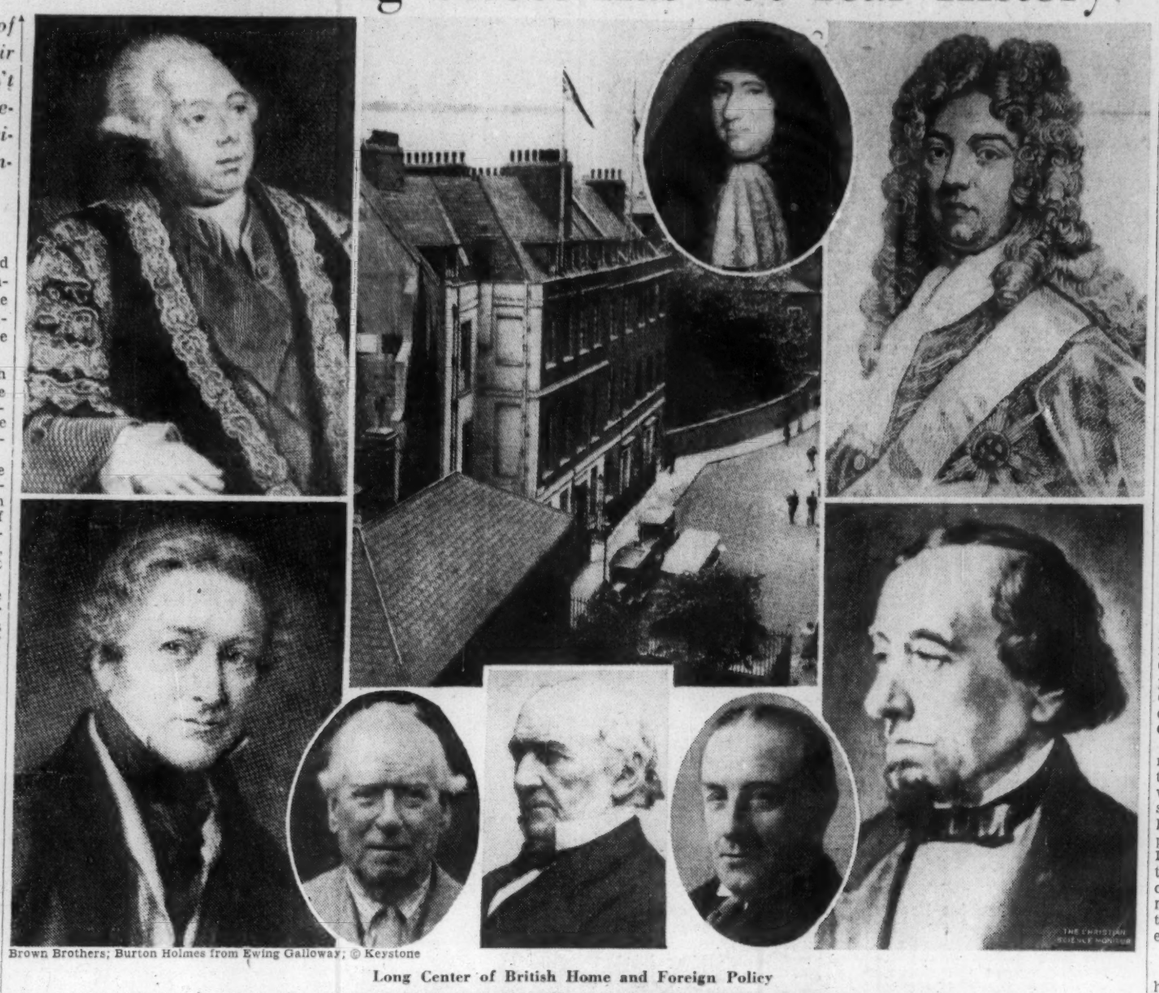
The house was offered by George I to Sir Robert Walpole, and England's first Prime Minister, with his family, moved in at the end of September, 1735. Since then its occupants have changed many times, and have included Britain's most famous statesmen.

Here Lord North lived during the years that America was fighting for its independence, receiving the news of the Boston Tea Party in one of the rooms of the house. He, the Prime Minister, was the only person present who did not laugh, it is recorded. Half a century later the Duke of Wellington lived in it for a couple of years, and shortly afterward it was in No. 10 that Sir Robert Peel worked out the policy which resulted in the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the establishment of the policy of Free Trade which has been partially reversed only in the recent past. After Peel, came Disraeli and Gladstone, the latter of whom, through his frequent tenure of the Premiership, made No. 10 almost his permanent residence. In later times Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Oxford and Asquith, Lloyd George, Baldwin and MacDonald have been among the house's most celebrated occupants.

The house itself has changed little during its long history, which stretches back far beyond Sir Robert Walpole's tenancy. Downing Street had houses on it as early as the reign of Elizabeth; and one of the tenants of these houses in the seventeenth century was a Mrs. Hampden who is thought to have been the widow of John Hampden, the Parliamentarian who defied Charles I in the matter of the ship-money tax. In 1663 Sir George Downing took out a lease to build there, which, in 1671, was extended until 1762.

Sir George Downing was an Englishman who went out to America and was educated at Harvard. On his return he joined forces with Cromwell, but at the Restoration made his peace with Charles II. It was for him that No. 10 Downing Street, so named in his honor, was built, and its plain, unimpressive façade is said to have remained unchanged from that day to this. Now, as then, it still looks like a respectable middle-class dwelling house, no country in the world accommodating its chief minister in a less striking home.

Today, as when it was first built, No. 10 is a mass of corridors, and of old-fashioned, small, and cozy rooms. A few spacious modern ones have been added, including the famous State Dining Room, which, with its coved ceiling and old oak paneling, was designed and executed by Sir John Soanes in 1825. The kitchen and laundry are later than Downing's time, but well over a century old, while the Cabinet Room was probably in the house when it was first built, being no doubt used by Sir George as a dining room. This room became known to thousands of British playgoers a couple of years ago, when it was the scene of Mr. George Bernard Shaw's play, "On the Rocks."



Brown Brothers; Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway; © Keystone

Long Center of British Home and Foreign Policy

Upper Left—Lord North, Prime Minister During Boston Tea Party. Upper Center—No. 10 Downing Street, a World Symbol. Upper Center Inset—Sir George Downing, Englishman Educated at Harvard, for Whom Downing Street, London, Was Named. Upper Right—Sir Robert Walpole, England's First Prime Minister and First Resident of No. 10. Lower, Left to Right—Sir Robert Peel; the Earl of Oxford; William E. Gladstone; Stanley Baldwin (Present Prime Minister and Entitled to Use No. 10 Downing Street as His London Address); Benjamin Disraeli—All Having Helped to Make the House Famous

British Elections Date Set for Nov. 14

(Continued from Page 1)

powers of the world and has enjoyed perhaps wavering support from some other members."

(The United States, Japan and Germany are important nonmembers of the League.)

"It is obvious," the Prime Minister said, "that what would have been possible with ease in the League as originally contemplated is not possible as it exists at present, a fact which adds enormously to the difficulty of the situation."

Mr. Baldwin stated the election was made possible by present foreign affairs, warning that "the present position might last for some time but it might conceivably be found in January that a much more difficult time is coming for the country than today."

The burden of the Prime Minister in these critical times is not a light one," he said, adding gloomily, "this anxious position may last for many, many weeks yet."

World Problem First

Expressing regret that he could not give time to the Opposition's motion of censure on unemployment in Great Britain, Mr. Baldwin declared the international situation was paramount and there would be no time before dissolution of Parliament to discuss anything else.

He advised his opponents to put a vote of censure up to the country, saying, "The Government will do its best to meet it." Cheers greeted this statement.

Laborites had urged that the three-day debate on the international situation be curtailed to permit censure discussions tomorrow.

The nomination day for elections will be Nov. 4. Conservatives already have nearly 500 candidates in the field, for 615 seats in the House of Commons, while 524 Laborites have been endorsed.

Rome Applauds Hoare For Speech Denying Warfare on Fascism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 23 — Sir Samuel Hoares' speech in the House of Commons has been received on the whole favorably here.

Italian opinion, both official and private, still remains suspicious of British policy. Nevertheless, satisfaction is expressed at Sir Samuel's statement that Britain will take no isolated action against Italy, that she is not fighting Fascism and that she does not contemplate military sanctions.

The British Foreign Secretary is, however, reminded by one Fascist writer that the civilized world would regard establishment of a maritime economic blockade of Italy as a military sanction.

Meanwhile the Italians declare that inasmuch as both Ethiopia and the League have taken their present attitude toward Italy because they were encouraged to do so by Britain no settlement of the Ethiopian problem is possible until an understanding is reached between London and Rome. Italy still maintains that the real conflict is not between her and Ethiopia or between her and the League but between Italy and Britain, or rather between the interpretation given in Italy of the Covenant and that given in England. This is the crux of the whole question as Italy sees it.

Laval Cabinet Votes Confidence in Policy After Hoare's Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 23—The Cabinet today gave Premier Pierre Laval a vote of confidence on his foreign policy.

Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in London has tended to confirm Premier Laval's stand by its final rejection of any military sanctions or blockade against Italy.

French opinion generally has welcomed Sir Samuel's speech as smoothing the way toward conciliation and compromise. His acknowledgment that the recent French reply to Britain was completely satisfactory has been noted with pleasure. Only a few French observers call attention to the grave warning given by the British Foreign Secretary that all members of the League must bear their part of the responsibility if the League should fail to prove effective.

Roumania Expels German Journalist For Political Acts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — The expulsion of a German journalist from Roumania because of his participation in Roumanian politics has again brought to the fore the question of Germany's apparent policy of regaining both her prewar trade and political influence in Roumania. In the task, Berlin has the support of certain Roumanian political groups.

National Socialist agents have often found willing adherents in the provinces, while a certain amount of Berlin money is said to have made press propaganda through Bucharest newspapers. The Roumanian secret service has not failed to keep in close touch with the movement designed to reinstate German influence over Roumania. It is not surprising that the Government has acted in a manner pleasing to French interests.

Correspondent Arrested

Frederic Weber, correspondent for the Berlin paper Völkische Beobachter, was arrested at Kishineff while he was attending the celebration of the union between the Goga and Cuza parties, the latter being the most anti-Semitic group in Roumania. According to the Roumanian press and official circles the German journalist, over a long period, has supplied funds to pro-German groups, and at Kishineff celebrated the union of two pro-German parties.

Although a certain group of Roumanian merchants still maintain that Roumania must do business with Germany on a prewar scale if she expects to put her financial house in order, the two leading political parties, the National Liberal, now in power, and the National Peasant, whom they succeeded, on repeated occasions have made it clear that they will continue to support the Titulescu foreign policy, which is pro-French.

Motion Sent to King

Many interested foreign circles have considered it of significance that at the political congress where the German journalist was arrested, a motion was passed and sent to King Carol to the effect that Roumania must not be permitted to close a mutual defense pact with Soviet Russia.

Also, Communistic propaganda in Bessarabia is on the increase since the establishing of the Soviet legation in Bucharest, and further relations with Soviet Russia will bring danger to the Roumanian Crown, the motion concluded.

League's Action on Aggression Regarded by French Observers As Way to Permanent Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Looking beyond the immedite and admittedly grave difficulties presented by the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, France now sees for the first time the possibility of a coming era of undisturbed peace.

Influential observers in French diplomatic and governmental circles, as well as certain experts on international affairs writing in the Paris press, have recently begun to express the conviction that the current crisis may prove to be the darkest hour that precedes the dawn.

If the League of Nations succeeds in its present efforts to end military operations now under way in Ethiopia, then future prospects of peace in Europe will it is affirmed be brighter than at any time since 1919. A precedent will have been established which cannot easily be disregarded in the future, proving that world opinion is no longer likely to condone the resort to war as an instrument of national policy.

As one French expert on international affairs has written recently:

"After an extremely difficult period, it seems at last as if agreement has been reached between all the nations to maintain peace by economic, financial and moral methods. If the Italo-Ethiopian disagreement is solved, a period of stable peace will follow for Europe. Attempts at forcible revision of the treaties, and the hazardous enterprise dreamed about by certain countries, would thus be postponed for a long time to come, for the League of Nations would come out of this test with increased prestige, and the Franco-British solidarity would be recognized as an invincible force ensuring beforehand the failure of any warlike projects."

The key to this conditionally optimistic view of the future is here revealed; it is the hope that Franco-British solidarity, accepted so reluctantly by France in the present African problem, will henceforth be upheld by Britain in any potential European crisis. This means to the French, to put the case quite frankly, that Germany would not dare to annex Austria or attack Russia so long as France and Britain are united in Geneva to lead League action against an aggressor.

With peace thus stabilized, disarmament would really become possible, and the burden of military budgets would be lightened if not lifted. Confidence would return with stability, bringing economic recovery, removal of excessive tariff barriers and other obstacles to world trade, and prosperity would dissolve the clouds of civil strife hovering on the internal horizon.

This roseate picture has been painted by many French observers lately. It is admittedly a long view, which ignores the serious troubles of the present moment, and takes for granted that the League of Nations will not fail in the difficult task now confronting it. Furthermore, some of this optimism appears to repose on the mistaken basis that active British support for the Covenant means permanent British support of the status quo.

Nevertheless, the bright vision of lasting European peace, which has been grasped by many Frenchmen in high official posts as well as by numerous newspaper writers and other individuals, is a favorable factor in France's foreign policy.

Judge Rules in Schultz Case

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 22 (AP)—Federal Judge William Clark ruled today he was free of prejudice in the case of Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer, and he was therefore qualified to sit in removal proceedings against the former New York beer baron, who is charged with income tax evasion. The charge of prejudice was made by Schultz in an affidavit filed last week.

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(Continued from Page 1)

state, the great Amoskeag plant was still silent, many of its orders presumably being diverted into the channels of southern prosperity.

The Governor proposed immediately today to swing machinery into action to bring about an Amoskeag reopening. He expected the report of his textile investigating committee within a week. Whirling southern machinery convinced him that business was plentiful. "But business does not come to a closed factory," he said.

The Governor's observations on southern textiles convinced him that the processing tax was not as bothersome there as in the North. "Opinion seemed divided on the tax," he said. Japanese competition and over-production he found were as strong southern issues as they were in the North.

Defaults—Fensgate Hotel Enters the Inquiry

Conditions of the Fensgate Hotel, the two reorganizations of which cost investors $450,000, were described this afternoon by Alexander Whiteside, member of a Boston law firm, who controlled the hotel following its foreclosure this year. Mr. Whiteside testified before the Sabath congressional committee investigating bondholders reorganization of which Representative Adolph J. Sabath is chairman. Peter Borre, counsel for the committee, questioned Mr. Whiteside. A large crowd packed the fifteenth floor courtroom in the federal building to follow the proceedings.

Summarizing the operations of the Fensgate this morning, Mr. Borre declared that following the reorganization of the hotel in 1931, neither taxes nor interest payments have been made by subsequent owners.

The first reorganization turned the control of the hotel over to the Commonwealth Bond Corporation of New York City, principal equity in which was held by Former Gov. Eugene N. Foss. The corporation was expected to pay taxes but was exempt from making interest expenditures.

Two years later, the Fensgate went through a second reorganization, this time falling into the hands of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Kuney. At the mention of this name, Chairman Sabath noted that Mr. Kuney is being considered for a grand jury hearing on similar charges in New York. It appears that from 1933 until foreclosure in 1935, both interest and tax charges went upaid.

Mr. Borre declared that Alexander Whiteside, who now controls the property, has declared that no books for the whole five years have been found.

Commenting on the reorganization procedure in connection with the Motor Mart Garage in which bondholders lost $2,000,000, Representative Martin J. Kennedy declared that the underwriters of the original bonds had apparently operated under the rather optimistic belief that the garage "would be 100 per cent full all the time." The Motor Mart hearing was discontinued temporarily for the purpose of securing more information.

United States Attorney Frances J. W. Ford conferred with Representatives Sabath and Kennedy regarding a meeting between the committeemen and local federal judges to discuss remedies for the existing conditions which appear to give bond purchasers little protection against the results of reorganization operations.

Snow—Mayor Prepares For Action on Equipment

While Mayor Mansfield was planning to go ahead and advertise bids for purchasing snow equipment regardless of the City Council, and Councilor Clement A. Norton was threatening "court action" if the Mayor did any such thing, David Shaw, city purchasing agent, was quietly going through the routine actions today which will be necessary when and if the council does take action on the Mayor's $675,000 snow equipment order.

As a matter of fact there is nothing to prevent the Mayor's advertising for the bids on the equipment even though the money is not in hand at the time, according to Mr. Shaw. And with the necessary fortnight's delay following any council action before the purchases can be made, added to the fact that Boston's legislative bodly does not meet until November 4, all the signs of winter may be experienced in oston—except the necessary loaders and plows to remove the snow.

Mayor Mansfield sounded a bit wistful in his last snow utterance. Said he:

"I have done all that could possibly be done during the last year to have the council appropriate sufficient funds to enable the city to buy the necessary equipment. . . . I wish the public to know that the cause of the delay cannot be placed on the Mayor's shoulders."

Meanwhile city council members and others concerned with the delay were silent on the lack of action which may result very unfortunately, not only for Boston but for the lagging councilmen themselves.

Curley—State Planes Dip Noses in Welcome

Through San Francisco's Golden Gate this afternoon steamed the Dollar Liner President Coolidge. Over it circled two large planes. To Gov. James M. Curley, standing on the deck of the ship, they looked vaguely familiar. Well they might. They were from Massachusetts' National Guard. They dipped their noses in welcome, circled off so that occupants and pilots might hasten to be on the dock to greet the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth and Commander-in-Chief of the State's National Guard.

Those who made the transcontinental journey were Brig.-Gen. William I. Rose, Brig.-Gen. Rodger W. Eckfeldt, and their two pilots.

Local air-line officials today estimated that it cost $60 an hour to operate the army planes. It takes 20 hours to fly to the coast, so the round trip probably stands to cost the Federal Government (which largely supports the National Guard) in the neighborhood of $5000. After greeting the Governor, the planes planned to leave tomorrow for home. They will pause at Santa Fe, New Mexico (about halfway back), to attend a National Guard convention.

Police—Put On Guard At the Italian Consulate

Police today guarded the Italian consulate in St. James Avenue against communistic uprisings, which they feared might come as an aftermath of last night's peace conference held in Boston's historic Trinity Church.

More than 200 Communists ended an otherwise quiet and orderly meeting last night by passing a resolution calling for daily picketing of the Italian consulate here.

The resolution was hotly debated for over an hour, but was pushed through as conservatives gave way to the pressure of Communists. It called for daily picketing of the consulate which, it was advised, should start today.

The conference was sponsored by the American League Against War and Fascism and was held in order that a committee be appointed to co-ordinate peace organizations throughout Boston. It was open to the public, and peace organizations were asked to send representatives.

The picketing of the consulate, one speaker said, is a means of dramatizing opposition to war and should be utilized if the group was sincere in its efforts to outlaw war.

Contraband—Revenue Officers Seize Cigarettes

A loss of $50,000 to the Federal Government in internal revenue was averted today as members of the intelligence unit of the Treasury Department and of the Department of Internal Revenue confiscated 800,000 packages of cigarettes in South Boston and Quincy "bootleg" tobacco establishments. Thirty persons were arrested and were later arraigned before United States Commissioner Edwin F. Jenney. The Intelligence Unit is headed by John Glutch, the Department of Internal Revenue by Judge William M. Welch.

Election—Boston Has 120 After 25 Chairs

Exceptionally large numbers of candidates appear in this year's fight for positions in the Boston City Council and on the School Committee. Total of 91 aspirants are campaigning today for the 22 council posts. Most of the incumbents were favored by observers to be returned. Nov. 5 is election day.

Last evening's deadline for withdrawal found 29 candidates still firm in their intention to run for the three vacant School Committee posts. Victory is generally conceded to two present members up for re-election, but the third vacant seat is causing a spirited campaign among the remaining 27 aspirants.

G-Men—Boston Office Gets Praise From Hoover

Chests of "G-Men" assigned to the Boston office expanded today on receipt of praise from J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington. Specific commendation concerned efforts of the local division in building up the identification service. Mr. Hoover advised Clarence D. McKean, agent in charge in Boston, that the bureau now has 5,200,000 fingerprint cards on file. Only a decade ago the Bureau had but 810,000 such record cards.

One agent in Boston today recalled that the Fleagle gang which terrorized western banks a few years ago was apprehended through the sole medium of a single thumb print found on the window of an abandoned sedan. Just as a matter of routine, a Western Kansas sheriff mailed in a copy of the print to the Bureau headquarters in Washington. There it was put through the files along with the other searches daily conducted. A clerk pored over the records, came to one, blinked, and then ran to Mr. Hoover's office. A few minutes later a department teletype message went winging to the West. One week later, Federal Agents surrounded a shack in the Ozarks, and the ringleader of the Fleagle gang was in custody.

Ten years ago the Bureau could identify but 14 per cent of the persons requested, but because of the extension of the file service this percentage was increased to 48 last year, Mr. Hoover informed the Boston office today.

Cambridge—Attack On High Tax Rate Opens

Cambridge residents are tired, they say, of paying a high tax rate of $41. So they planned today reducing it to $37.15. And the first step proposed is to wipe out inefficiency in city government which was said to provide a "minimum of service at a maximum of cost." At a meeting of the Cambridge Industrial Association's special committee on tax reduction, today, a drive was launched to force city employees to earn their pay.

That this drive was not just a political gesture was said to be indicated by the committee's intention to stir up the public even after election day, Nov. 5.

Of the 42 candidates nominated in the primaries for city offices, 22 were indorsed by the association. The election has but one major issue—tax reductions—it was said today. These reductions, said the committee, can be effected only by reducing city debt. Hence it is proposed that the city call a moratorium on all improvements during the next four years to effect a reduction of $3,500,000 in the city debt and $3.85 in the tax rate.

Royal Craft—Soon To Be Used for Tourist Students

The Hirondelle, once the property of Prince Albert of Monaco, on whose decks strode Kaiser Wilhelm II when he was dreaming of empire, and which was donated to the service of France during the World War, is coming to Boston to be converted into a student tourist vessel, it was learned today.

Steaming to Fall River today, where the Hirondelle docks, was the ocean-going tug Eureka, which will bring the princely vessel back to Boston next Friday. Because of its high masts, the palatial steam yacht cannot be accommodated by Cape Cod Canal's new $5,000,000 bridges, so will have to be towed by the "outside" route.

The cruise for which the Hirondelle is to be reconditioned will carry 100 young men and women students to all parts of the world. It is under the sponsorship of the Student Travel Association, said to be a nonprofit organization which arranges student tours at a minimum cost.

The Hirondelle, 340 feet long and with a cruising speed of 17 knots, was built especially for Prince Albert in France in 1911. He used it as a floating palace and as a scientific laboratory. It was the prince's custom to spend two or three months at a time collecting marine specimens for his private museum at Monte Carlo.

After the war, the Hirondelle was sold to Providence owners and recently resold to a Boston man, who is chartering it to the University Travel Association.

Oscillation—City Editors Invited to Learn About It

The business of being a reporter is not so easy as one might think. In the course of the day quite a few requests come up for coverage on matters which could hardly be classed among the more poignantly gripping items of a day's happenings.

This morning Northeastern, Harvard and M. I. T. rather combined in an onslaught on local City Editors. Neatly printed cards invited their attendance at a meeting of the Boston section of the Institute of Radio Engineers. It was enticingly stated that Dr. E. A. Guillemin of M. I. T. would give a lecture Friday night at Harvard. Title of his lecture is: "An analytical method of predetermining behavior of the vacuum tube oscillator, which yields regions of oscillation and non-oscillation, the amplitude of oscillation and wave form."

Perfumes—Filene Shows Rare Collection

A horseman clattered through the streets of Paris one morning last century with a mail pouch on his saddle and drew up at the gate of Napoleon's Palace. Admitted by the sentry he trotted on to a waiting secretary with a bundle of mail. In that perfumed, costumed era the Emperor had large perfume bills. One bill that morning came from Houbigants.

Today Boston shoppers looking in at Filene's windows could see that very bill along with others exhibited by the present-day members of the Houbigant concern. These bills formed a background for the rare Houbigant collection of 18th and 19th century perfume bottles and boudoir requisites.

Of particular note were the metal perfume flasks the bases of which unscrewed to permit messages or "mouches" (beauty spots) being carried about on social calls. Sets of several bottles of perfume are not new as this collection shows early models of these dressing table requisites. Dainty manicure sets which were used by the elegantly coiffured ladies of the day are shown, still capable of playing their important part in milady's toilette.

The exhibit will continue for several days.

Trucks—Lexington Citizens Protest Noise

Boston today heard it emphasized that trucks and residential quietude do not go together. The occasion was an uprising of citizens from Lexington before the Associate Public Works Commissioner Frank Lyman. They lived on Hancock and Adams Streets, and protested against a parade of trucks that used their narrow streets daily.

Ordinary traffic was heavy enough, the residents said, with tourists passing through to visit the John Hancock house close by. The rattle of trucks was adding insult to injury, they contended. Day Baker, secretary of the Massachusetts Trucking Association, partially agreed with them, declared that he believed some arrangement could be made to re-route the trucks.

But one question remained unanswered. The trucks were carrying sand from Burlington, Mass., to Waltham, a distance of some 20 miles. Lexington was about half way between. "What were the trucks doing on narrow, residential streets with the main through-way Route 128 connecting Waltham and Burlington directly?"

Bit Tardy—State Official Delayed on Ocean

"Delayed by an ocean storm"—It isn't very often that an employee can furnish such an excellent excuse for being late to work. Yet that is exactly the reason why William F. Callahan, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, will be delayed in returning to his desk at the State House. Mr. Callahan has been taking a vacation abroad while his boss, Gov. James M. Curley, was enjoying the sun at Hawaii.

It appears that the Cunard White Star liner, Samaria, has been held at Liverpool for two days, due to ocean gales which have been sweeping the English coast. Scheduled to leave last Saturday, the Samaria did not begin her crossing until Monday, which means that she won't reach Boston until a week from today. The Samaria is attempting to make up for lost time by omitting her usual call at Galway.

Deer Island—Prison Gets Public Library

The 784 prisoners at Deer Island were benefiting today from the first public library ever established at the prison. Besides the branch of the Boston Public Library, which has been opened, and which will circulate several thousand books on various subjects, the new reading service has received donations of 2000 books.

The library will fill a long-felt want in the lives of the prisoners, according to Commissioner John J. Douglass, who planned it as an experiment. Each day the men spend the hours from 4:30 to 9:30 p. m. in their cells and some form of recreation is needed to relieve the monotony of the period.

The large stacks of books which have been carted out to the island came largely from a public appeal made by the Rev. Mr. Kellett of St. Paul's Cathedral, one of the chaplains at the prison. Mayor Mansfield, in the meantime, has made an appeal for more books and has stated that they may be left either at his office or at the office of Commissioner Douglass.

Advertising—Continuance Of Lectures Discussed

Advertising men in Boston were deciding today whether they would continue the course of 30 lectures under the auspices of the Advertising Club of Boston, which began last night at the Hotel Statler with a "free sample" by Allyn B. McIntire, president of the club and of the Association of National Advertisers.

"This course deals with something not found in books—the results of Actual Experience—" reads the announcement of the series. The course is planned to give advertising students, junior advertising men and even successful advertising executives an up-to-date picture of the many fields of advertising.

The fee for the remaining 29 lectures is $10 for non-members. No charge will be made to members of the Advertising Club of Boston or their wives. If three or more enrollments are from one organization, the fee will be $7.50 each. Admission fee to individual lectures, 50 cents.

Business—Backman Urges Trade Regulations

Boston advertising men today had a four-point plan in front of them for regulation of trade practices. The four points were contained in an address delivered last night by Kenneth B. Backman, manager of the Boston Better Business Bureau, before the Boston Advertising Club meeting.

Preparatory to outlining his four points Mr. Backman contended that if business has shown that it is able to police its advertising practices it should also be able to do equally well or better in regulating other trade practices of a less controversial nature.

There are three viewpoints regarding the regulation of business, Mr. Backman continued. One is free competition to defeat unethical practices; another is stricter government control; and the third is business control over its own practices. Of the three, Mr. Backman said he preferred the third system.

Under the third system Mr. Backman's four proposed points of regulation were as follows:

1. Co-operation of advertisers in following Better Business Bureau standards and in censoring their own advertising before publication in accordance with the standards. Publication to be followed by Bureau investigations and violations reported to store owners.

2. Co-operation of the Better Business Bureau with newspapers and radio stations whereby the bureau supplies information regarding advertisements and advertisers to newspapers and radio stations for their consideration and investigation.

3. Publicity to educate the public as to what the bureau is, what it does and what it does not do; publicity to expose fraud or questionable practices; general publicity to enable public to detect frauds.

4. Co-operation of Bureau with public officials in the prosecution of those who persist in fraudulent activities.

Machine and Art Agree, Japanese Says

Former Harvard man, however, revisiting U. S. secretary of Japanese society one of whose missions is to emancipate people from the machine—society also seeks international exchange of art treasures.

By a Staff Photographer

Baron Ino Dan
Secretary of Society for International and Cultural Relations of Tokyo, Japan

That art will be none the worse off, in the long run, because of increasing mechanical invention, is the opinion voiced by the Baron Ino Dan, today to the Boston press. Received at the Harvard Club by Kojiro Tomita, a fellow Japanese and curator of Asiatic art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and by George W. Tupper, secretary of the Japan Society, the Baron explained some of the purposes of the organization he represents—the Society for International and Cultural Relations, with headquarters in Tokyo.

"The more mechanical equipment is needed," he declared, "the more men will be needed. Everything invented needs more men. You have a motorcar to economize your time, but you keep on getting busier, don't you?

"My father came here in 1872 to study the application of machinery to human living, but my purpose is to emancipate people from the machine. That is progress in 50 years!"

The Baron's father, Baron Takuma Dan, whom the world will long remember as former general director of the fabulously wealthy Mitsui interests and victim of assassination in the political upheaval of 1932, was sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by the Lord of Fukuoka, to study mining. He served at one time as technical official at the Japanese Government Meteorological Observatory, until, with the purchase of the Miike Coal Mine, he joined the staff of the Mitsui.

Having studied at Harvard University, and later in European centers of art, the present Baron Dan is well acquainted with both the eastern and western cultures which he has made it his life work to interpret to each other:

Although the aesthetic claims the larger portion of his interest and activity he discussed with the press, in some detail, the mthods by which Japan had been steadily developing its industrial resources. He explained how, when the Government discouraged the use of silk in wearing apparel, and Lancashire cottons with a silky finish became the fashion, the Japanese manufacturers began to study cotton weaving.

Introduction of standardization and improved mechanical equipment, finally made possible the monopoly which seriously curtailed western trade in the Orient. He told how manufacture was stimulated by leisure jobs given to housewives, unskilled "pick-up" work, such as finishing touches on garments, glueing hair on dolls, and so forth.

Describing one of the cherished plans of his society, for international loans of museum treasures, he praised the oriental collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which is known to have the finest department of Japanese and Chinese art in the world outside of Japan.

His Collection One of Best

Although hesitant to discuss his own possessions, it is reported by those who have seen the Baron's collection in Tokyo—it was started by his father—that it is enormous, one of the most famous in the country, extending from the eleventh century to the present and including scrolls, Buddhist paintings, calligraphy and manuscripts of the utmost importance.

When asked if machinery was not swinging industry farther away from the aesthetic he smiled enigmatically and ran his slender fingers around the rim of a porcelain tray on the table, remarking,

Mere Beauty If Cold

"The manufacturer wants to make this perfectly round—a faultless circle, but that doesn't give much pleasure to us. We prefer some mark of human irregularity in it. Industry will swing back from the technically exact to something that expresses the individual. Industry tomorrow will require more of the human element, and work will be established which needs human hands."

Among the American examples of art which his society would like to introduce into Japan he mentioned models of architecture, possibly of skyscrapers, paintings in the realistic manner, sculpture, furniture.

Referring to the last he said chairs were beginning to be used, and, of course, there was no Japanese ancestor of a chair to use as a basis for design.

Har dto Combine East and West

The great problem in home decoration, he explained, was combining the western mechanical aids, the electrical equipment and heating apparatus with Japanese environment and thought.

The motion picture he pointed out was developing as an educational medium, and although he regretted the Hollywood productions which exaggerated American life, he stated the imported films were improving, and, the talkies with titles in Japanese, were a great help to the student of English.

The Japanese now, he reported, are working on a dictionary to help those who speak the English tongue to learn the Japanese. He urged wider adoption of his organization's ideas in exchanging American and Japanese university professors, and in lending works of art.

Practices His Preaching

That he has put the latter into practice is evident in the generous way that he has permitted his own valuable possessions to travel for exhibition purposes.

He and the Baroness arrived in Boston yesterday, after a tour through the western cities of the United States, establishing contacts with cultural and educational institutions such as colleges and museums.

They are the guests of Mrs. Charles M. Baker of Brookline; and will be entertained by Miss Rose L. Dexter; Edward J. Holmes, director of the Museum of Fine Arts; W. Cameron Forbes, at one time United States Ambassador to Japan; and other members of the Boston Japan Soicety. They will leave for Chicago on Oct. 27.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert). Returning musical with Milton Berle, Lita Grey Chaplin, Buster West and Ann Seymour. 8:30.

"THERE'S WISDOM IN WOMEN" (Colonial). New comedy by Joseph O. Kesselring, with Ruth Weston, Walter Pigeon, Glenn Anders, Betty Lawford, Frances Maddux. 8:10.

"KIND LADY" (Copley). Melodrama adapted from novel by Hugh Walpole. 8:30.

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer prize play, with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:15.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Maria Chapdelaine," with English titles. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Robber Kitten," a Silly Symphony. Newsreel. Mont Saint Michel.

TREMONT—Charles Laughton and Robert Donat in "Henry the Eighth." 10:05 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. "Last Wilderness." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

MAJESTIC—"The Crusades," with Henry Wilcoxon, Loretta Young. 2:15, 8:15.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Last Days of Pompeii." 10:33 a. m., 12:48, 2:03, 5:18, 7:33, 9:48. Also seventh issue of "March of Time" and colored cartoon. Tomorrow: Preview of "Way Down East." 10 p. m.

UPTOWN—"Two for Tonight." 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8:10, 10:30. Also "Super Speed." 2:25, 4:45, 7:05, 9:25.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Call of the Wild." 1:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Gay Deception." 2, 5, 8.

EXETER—"Lily of Killarney." 2:10, 5, 7:50. "China Seas." 3:15, 6:10, 9. Tomorrow: "The Gay Deception," with Francis Lederer and Frances Dee. Also "Lady Tubbs," with D. Montgomery and Alice Brady.

METROPOLITAN — Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray in "Hands Across the Table," adapted from Vina Delmar's novel "Bracelets." El Brendel in person, assisted in big stage revue by radio and musical comedy headliners. 11:11 a. m., 1:58, 4:45, 7:45, 10:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"This Is the Life," with Jane Withers, Sally Blane, John McGuire, Francis Ford and others. Fenway: 12:45, 3:11, 5:27, 7:53, 10:19. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:16, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. "Personal Maid's Secret," featuring Margaret Lindsay, Warren Hull, Anita Louise and Ruth Donnelly. Fenway: 1:50, 4:24, 6:40, 9:06. Paramount: 9:27, 11:58 a. m., 2:29, 5, 7:30, 10. Tomorrow: "Shipmates Forever," with Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler. Also "Harmony Lane."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Pitcairn's Island," "Kings of the Turf," sport reel. "Alimony Aches," comedy. Nature reel about seals. "Beach Masters," Betty Boop cartoon. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Sports reel. "Bugles From Blue Grass." Comedy. "Teacher's Beau," with Our Gang Comedy. "Only the Brave." Travel picture. "Switzerland."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "O'Shaughnessy's Boy." Both theaters: 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "It's in the Air," with Una Merkel and Ted Healy. Orpheum: 9:55. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

BOSTON—"Fighting Youth," with Charles Farrell. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Also Les Marcus's Continental Revue. Tomorrow: Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey in "The Rainmakers." Rhythm Revue with Benny Rubin.

MODERN — "Special Agent," 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10, Clark Gable and Loretta Young in "Call of the Wild." 8:45, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

UNIVERSITY — "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." 1:45, 4:50, 8. Also "Farewell to Arms." 3:05, 6:15, 9:20.

Other Events

BOSTON CIVIC OPERA ORCHESTRA—With ERA Chorus, Michelangelo School Center, 60 Charter Street, North End, 7:30.

ERA ORCHESTRA—With vaudeville, English High School Center, 29 Montgomery Street, South End, 7:30.

COMMUNITY THEATER — Brighton-Allston ERA group, with orchestra, Brighton High School Center, Warren Street, near Cambridge Street, 7:30.

POPULAR ERA LECTURES—Talk by Leo Goldberg on "Our World and the Worlds Around Us," with orchestra, Fidelia Hall, Rockland and Washington Streets, West Roxbury, 8; "Your Home and the Law," talk by Attorney Elias F. Shamon, with Boston Civic Harionettes and Orchestra, Tyler Street Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street, South Cove, 8.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Dinner, Pleasita Club, 7.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS—"Hotel Universe," opening performance to run for 10 consecutive evenings, The Barn, 76 Joy Street, 8:30.

HOTEL TOURAINE—Dinner, Grand Council of Masons, 5:30.

Tomorrow

Music

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—Concert of works by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Brown Hall, 3.

BOSTON CIVIC STRING QUARTET—In co-operation with Boston Common Tercentenary, 9 Park Street, 3.

Other Events

HOTEL TOURAINE — Luncheon, Lions Club, Castillian Room, 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Japanese Prints, guidance by Miss Maginnis, 11.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Annual meeting, Associated Industries of Massachusetts; transportation conference, Foyer, 10; taxation conference, Salon, 10; insurance conference, Swiss Room, 10; luncheon, ballroom, 12:30; conference on Industrial Relations and Social Security Act Program, ballroom, 2.

Wauregan Mills Strike Over As Workers Vote to Return

WAUREGAN, Conn., Oct. 23 (AP)—Six hundred of the 750 striking employees of the Wauregan-Quinebaug mills voted unanimously today to return to work, bringing to a close a walkout which took place at the plant here early this week. They went to their jobs almost at once.

Announcement of the settlement was made by Carl E. Gill, representative of the National Textile Labor Board in Washington, who arrived shortly after the strike began Monday to attempt arbitration.

Mr. Gill announced that manufacturing operations were resumed at the plant at 2 p. m., today.

The workers gathered to vote at a mass meeting during the forenoon, with 600 of the total strike roster present. The meeting followed an executive session between Gill, James W. Bellanger, general organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, and mill officials.

A 40-hour week of two shifts with no overtime was one of the major items in the articles of agreement. Besides, Saturday work is banned.

Other points scored by the workers were listed as: Minimum wage of $13 a week; readjustment upwards of some rates for weaving and this to hold good on individual spooling jobs, adjustment of work load in weaving department; standardization of slash piece jobs at $10.10 a week, where there used to be three different scales.

On some weaving jobs, it was pointed out, there will be a pay increase of from 46 cents to 60 cents per 100,000 picks.

The company manufactures cotton and rayon goods.

Gov. Green Cites Tax Savings, Denies Presidential Ambitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23—Governor Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island has removed himself as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination next year. In the pre-campaign discussions, his name has not been mentioned by anyone, as far as Rhode Islanders know, but the rumor is spiked now if it should appear.

The occasion for this voluntary withdrawal from the field came last night when the Governor touched upon the record of his administration in making both the State's budgetary ends meet.

Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas is mentioned as a possible Republican candidate largely because he has balanced that State's budget and reduced expenditures with no increase in taxes, Governor Green pointed out. But Rhode Island, he says, can more than match the record of Kansas.

"In fact Rhode Island has gone Kansas one better by actually reducing taxes through repeal of the usual $1,200,000 state tax on cities and towns this year," asserts the Rhode Island Executive.

Republican leaders in Rhode Island who recently mentioned the record in Kansas and urged Landon for President on the basis of that record were criticized by Governor Green who charged that these Republicans refused to find one word of praise for the record in this State. He hastened to assure his hearers that he was not hinting for backing in the presidential race, but merely asking for support of his administration's program here.

Rhode Island Institute Summons 4000 Teachers to Annual Sessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23—A group of speakers, including Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, and Dr. George E. Vincent, former president of the Rockefeller Foundation, will address more than 4000 teachers at the ninetieth annual meeting of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction convening here this week. The first session will be held tomorrow and the convention will close on Saturday.

Problems facing the teaching profession and new methods and courses will be discussed by educators from eastern universities.

The principal sessions of the convention will be held at the Metropolitan Theater in this city, while smaller afternoon discussion groups will meet at various Providence school buildings. Luncheon meetings will be held at hotels and a reception and dinner will be held tomorrow night in the auditorium at Rhodes-on-the-Pawtuxet. Guests at the latter function will be Dr. James F. Rockett, state director of education, and Dr. Charles Carroll, chief of the state division of promotion and supervision. Prof. C. Emanuel Ekstrom of Brown University is chairman of the banquet committee arranging plans to seat nearly 2000 persons.

Pequot—Mills Reopen As 10-Week Strike Ends

The Pequot Mills in Salem opened today. These were the final words written into the log-book of a 10-week strike that has ended happily for 2100 mill workers. Of these 2100, the mills called back 1500 today. With the inauguration of a night shift next Monday, the mill owners will sound full steam ahead. The only flurry left is the investigation of conditions at the plant by Fred Knight of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, upon which he will base his recommendations for a new wage scale. His decisions will be binding upon both parties.

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Party Problems Hinge Mainly On Curley's Actions

Problems of Massachusetts' Democratic leaders these days can be divided into approximately three categories—(1) the possible party battle over places on the 1936 state ticket, (2) whether pledged or unpledged delegates shall be sent to the national convention and (3) just what political maneuvers Massachusetts' mogul, James M. Curley, intends to carry on next year.

The return of the Governor from the Hawaiian Islands may open the expected struggle, as the future of certain Democratic politicians hinges on moves made by the chief executive. Several candidates are withholding their 1936 announcements until they have discovered which road the Governor will follow.

Governor's Action Awaited

Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, is one of the leading Democrats whose future actions will be governed somewhat by the Governor's moves. If Governor Curley enters the field for Marcus A. Coolidge's seat in the United States Senate, Mr. Hurley will seek the Governorship. On the other hand, if the Governor seeks re-election, Mr. Hurley will attempt to gain Senator Coolidge's toga himself. Either way, Senator Coolidge is certain to object.

Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley appears not to figure in either of these pictures. The Governor some time ago, in a Fall River address, shoved the Lieutenant Governor into the 1936 gubernatorial field. Yet since then the winds have changed somewhat and the Lieutenant Governor is not in a favorable position.

It's Quite a Puzzle

If he sought the Governorship, either against Mr. Curley or Charles F. Hurley, he would undoubtedly go down to defeat, state observers declare. Thomas F. Buckley, ambitious state auditor, is ready to jump into the fight for the Lieutenant Governor's post, and even if the incumbent wanted to hold to that seat, he might have considerable trouble.

There has been talk that Governor Curley would appoint Joseph L. Hurley to the Superior Court or Supreme Court bench, a move which would clear the Democratic situation rather neatly. A Superior Court post is now vacant.

Machines Are Active

The Buckley and Charles F. Hurley machines are working quietly but energetically. The Hurley organization is attempting to round up in every Massachusetts community a Hurley delegate to the pre-primary convention. Success would mean a Hurley-controlled convention.

Such maneuvers may not meet the Governor's approval. Last year Mr. Curley charged he was the victim of an Ely-Walsh-controlled convention. This year he plans to control the convention himself. If so, the Hurley and Curley ambitions may cause a clash.

Pledged or Unpledged

While this possible struggle is brewing, some Democratic leaders in Massachusetts are discussing pledged and unpledged candidates to the national convention. Shortly before Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana was assassinated, a movement for unpledged Massachusetts delegates was on foot. Uniting with other unpledged delegates, the Massachusetts delegation could make the Roosevelt forces at the convention rather uncomfortable for a time and prod them into making a few promises.

Those who favored the unpledged delegate strategy were among the politicians who have openly expressed dissatisfaction with the Roosevelt Administration, especially in regard to the Federal Government's failure to help New England industries and the doling out of jobs. This movement has not yet subsided. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that Governor Curley might sanction the movement in order to obtain more than he has to date from the Roosevelt forces.

Meanwhile, Massachusetts Democrats are waiting with interest the return of Governor Curley. It is reported the Governor will confer with national party leaders, particularly those in California. These conferences may result in the Governor taking a real part in the party's national activities.

Older Workers Helped By Worcester Editors

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23 (AP)—Members of the State Department of Labor and Industries, holding a legislature directed hearing here last night on the subject of age discrimination in the hiring of workers were told by a union representative that Worcester newspaper publishers were "very generous in their attitude toward the older employees."

William P. Cantwell, president of the Worcester Typographical Union, said that newspaper owners in Worcester had given certain older employees suitable kind of work, and had given added part-time work and pay to those getting the union pension.

Blackstone Bond Sale Protested by Auditor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 23 (AP)—City Auditor Thomas P. McCoy yesterday sent a communication to the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission protesting against the proposed sale of $7,600,000 in bonds of the Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Company.

Mr. McCoy, in a letter, charged that these bonds were to be sold to Stone and Webster which is the company which operates the Blackstone Valley Company. He also stated that the price of the bonds was not subject to review by the State Division of Public Utilities.

New Fore River Bridge Soon to Replace Ace Traffic Jammer

Old 'bottleneck' with its three lanes to be superseded on Jan. 1 by modern structure with six lanes, a high-speed draw and 40-foot clearance above high water.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 23—Massachusetts' ace "traffic jammer," the Fore River Bridge, soon will lose its rating. The old bridge, with its bottleneck of three lanes, will give way on Jan. 1 to a new $2,500,000 structure with six lanes and a rapid action draw, the Department of Public Works announced today.

In construction since early 1934, the new steel and cement bridge will eliminate traffic jams which have made Sunday afternoon and holiday driving to Nantasket Beach and the South Shore a long and disagreeable task.

Old Bridge to Go

When the new structure is thrown open to traffic on January 1, need for the old bridge will be gone. But Massachusetts still remembers the difficult engineering feat performed to make way for the new bridge and yet utilize the old span temporarily.

The new span is leaping Fore River on the same location as the old bridge. Therefore, the 200-ton draw on the old bridge was floated down-stream a short distance to be utilized temporarily. The action of the tides was used to lift the draw from its old position and settle it at the new.

Opening of 175 Feet

The new structure has a draw opening of 175 feet, one of the largest in the country, according to George E. Harkness, bridge engineer of the State Department of Public Works which is constructing the bridge. The draw can be raised within 90 seconds. On the old bridge, three minutes are required to lift the draw and this operation has been necessary at least seven times a day, as the bridge has only a 10-foot clearance at high water. Only rowboats and small power boats could go through without forcing a draw opening.

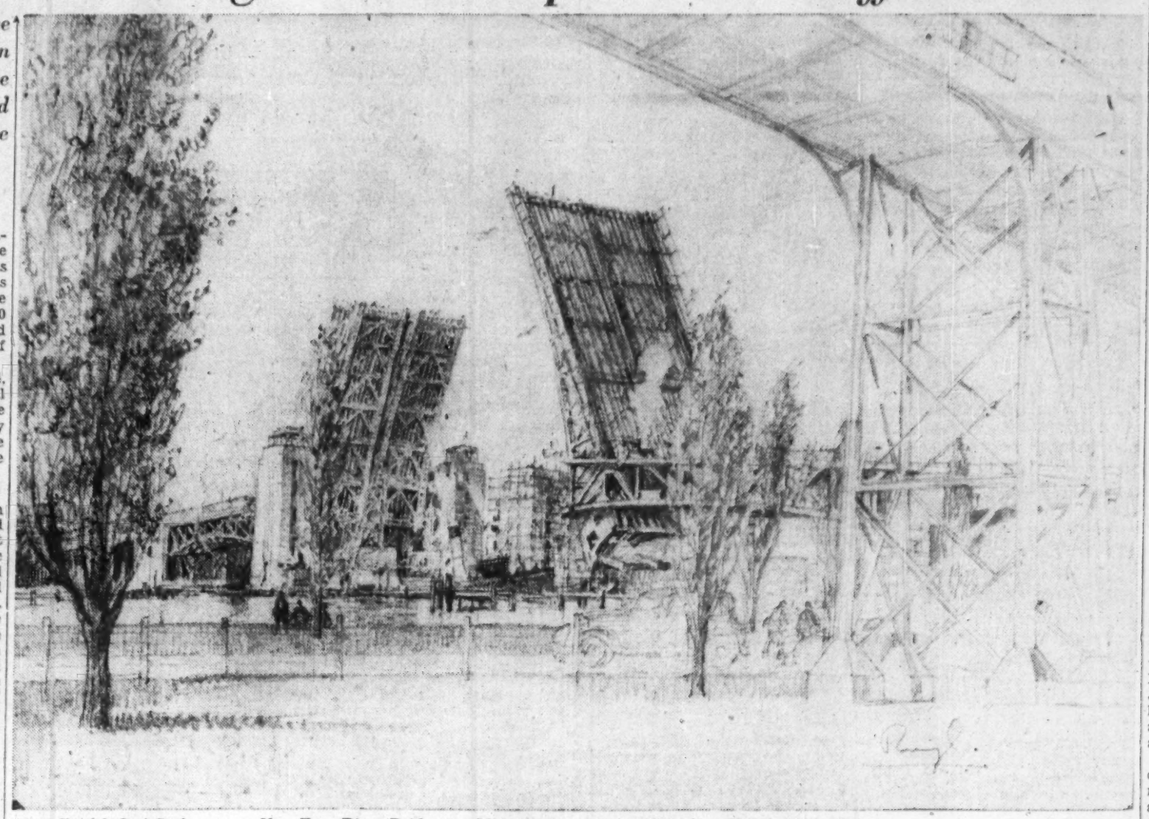
This, coupled with the narrow three-lane bridge, one lane of which contains street car tracks, slows traffic down to a walk.

Forty Feet Clearance

As the new Fore River Bridge has a clearance of 40 feet at high water, Mr. Harkness expects draw openings will be limited to two or less a day. And these will be so rapid that they will tie up traffic very little.

Motorists are certain to enjoy thoroughly the new structure, which will make the South Shore nearer by several minutes. Sometimes 35,000 cars have passed over the old bridge in 24 hours.

Except for land damages, the Federal Government is paying the entire cost of construction. In the past year and a half between 100 and 200 men have been working steadily on this bridge.



From a Sketch by Louis Ruyl — New Fore River Bridge on Main Highway From Quincy to South Shore Points

Move for State Lottery Law Hinted in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 23—Veteran legislative leaders "smell a rat" in the publicity given to the decline in revenue at the Rockingham race track. They believe that criticism of the track and its sponsors is but the forerunner of an effort to pass a state lottery bill, either at the special session of the General Court or at the regular session in 1937.

Open antagonism to the law legalizing pari-mutuel betting has been voiced in all parts of the State. On the other hand, there was so much sentiment in favor of a state lottery bill as a means of raising revenue at the last session that it was beaten by but 50 votes on a roll call of the 424 members.

Political observers believe that with the pari-mutuel bill off the books, the General Court would look kindly on a lottery law as a revenue producer and they believe a determined effort will be made to repeal the legalized betting statute and introduce a state lottery measure as a substitute.

* * *

Special Session Certain

New Hampshire's fast-dwindling funds for relief and welfare work can be replenished only through legislative action, according to an opinion handed down by Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney today.

This makes inevitable the calling of a special session of the General Court, an emergency Governor Bridges had hoped to avoid. The action also has necessitated a special meeting of the Executive Council, heads of all state departments and the Law Department's personnel for a conference on procedure.

At the same time the Welfare and Relief Board announced that direct relief costs for September, exclusive of administration expense, would total $355,010, an increase over the preceding month of $25,151, and that the case load throughout the State increased by nearly 4000 to reach an aggregate of 43,718.

* * *

Republican Scramble

Speculative interest among members of the conservative wing of the Republican Party in this State has been stirred by the increasing activity being shown in announcements of candidates for delegates-at-large to the next Republican National Convention still almost a year away. Inasmuch as 11 names have been authoritatively announced as seeking a place on the ticket, with but seven to be chosen, the impression has gone out that there is a concerted opposition against Republican stalwarts like former Senator George H. Moses and those known to be associated with him.

Of the eleven who have signified an intention of becoming candidates, nine are known to be aligned with the Progressive faction, and several more who have tentatively announced that they will ask to be sent to the national convention, also have been classed as Progressives in the last decade, or since the first election of Gov. John G. Winant.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Shaking the Political Plum Tree

When Governor Curley returns from his vacation jaunt to the Hawaiian Islands, he will begin one of the most enjoyable tasks of his Beacon Hill career, that of doling out juicy political plums to the most loyal of his henchmen.

Several plums are just about ready to drop from the State House tree, as the terms of numerous state officials will expire between now and Jan. 1. Not the least of the positions opening up are those of State Civil Service commissioner, now held by James M. Hurley; state commissioner of Public Safety, now in the hands of Paul G. Kirk; state commissioner of Education, now held by Dr. Payson Smith. Others coming up for reappointment or for ousting include:

Henry G. Wells, commissioner of Public Utilities; Richard K. Conant, state commissioner of Public Welfare; Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation; Richard K. Hale, associate commissioner of Public Works; Samuel A. York, State Commissioner of Conservation. There are numerous others.

* * *

Public Safety Commissionership

Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety, appears in the best position of the term-ending officeholders. He is backed by a strong circle of friends, friends of whom the Governor is certain to take particular notice.

Of course, Thomas H. Green, city councilor from Charlestown, and a Curley friend for years, is looking with covetous eyes at the post of public safety commissioner. The Governor undoubtedly will give him some post. "Tom" is not running for re-election in Ward 2. Some declare that he is afraid of a sound election beating as a result of his poor showing on the Elevated removal issue.

It is understood that the Governor may give the councilor Mr. Hurley's post as Civil Service commissioner, but that the councilor would rather be Public Safety commissioner.

However, Colonel Kirk is considered one of the best police heads the state has had. He has treated the post as a career position and undoubtedly would enjoy directing the department when it reaches its peak strength shortly with the appointment of 26 additional detectives. Among matters in which he has interested himself is the drive for interstate compacts, to wipe out the legal advantages criminals possess over police authorities.

Governor Curley has made it a practice to oust all Ely-appointed office holders. In the case of Colonel Kirk, however, it appears that the former Governor scored a direct hit on "James Michael," in view of the strength of the Colonel's friends.

Lodge Seems to Mean Business

The most frequent comment on the candidacy of Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. for the United States Senate, is that he was "ill-advised" to run for the office so early in his political career.

Seasoned politicians give the late Senator Lodge's grandson little chance for success. They predict that Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton, if he enters the fray, will beat the Representative hands down. They base their opinion on Mr. Lodge's youth and lack of political experience.

Few attack the candidate's caliber, however. They regard Mr. Lodge as a "comer," and they predict that he will reach political heights if he "plays his cards right"; but they believe he has played his "aces" too early in the game. The politicians respect the Representative's ability, though they believe that longer experience will add to that ability. They declare that a stunning defeat now may halt his promising political career.

There is some talk that Representative Lodge would have a real senatorial chance in 1940. The talkers believe that Senator Walsh will not seek re-election again. The field would then be open. Mr. Lodge, in addition, might have a term as Governor under his belt by that time, particularly if the Republicans regain state control in 1936.

But all this talk does not seem to scare the Beverly Representative. He has declared himself and he appears ready for a real battle.

Edgar M. Mills

Uniform Building Code Urged in New England

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Oct. 23 (AP)—A uniform building code for New England was advocated yesterday by Arthur N. Rutherford, chief building inspector of New Britain.

Speaking before more than 200 New England building officials here for their twenty-second semi-annual conference, Rutherford said: "What we need is not more laws—we are blessed with too many—but fewer laws and more uniformity in character. There is no better organization to pass upon and put into effect a workable building code than the New England building officials."

Connecticut Industry Seeks Better Legislators

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23 (AP)—E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, has assigned industry in this State the task of sending legislators to the state and national capitals who are "decent and intelligent."

"To be represented by such men as we have in Washington is a disgrace to Connecticut industry," Mr. Hubbard told executives representing every industry in the State at a banquet and final meeting of the Tercentenary Exposition Committee last night.

Co-operative Banks Merge

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 23 (AP)—The directors of the Hampden Co-operative Bank have voted to merge with the Springfield Co-operative Bank, shareholders of the former bank were notified Monday. The Hampden Bank has assets of about $500,000 and was incorporated July 21, 1919. The Springfield Co-operative has assets of about $4,250,000 and was chartered in 1832.

Cut in Funds Fails To Halt Quoddy Work

EASTPORT, Maine, Oct. 23 (AP)—Construction of the Passamaquoddy Bay project went on at unslackened pace today despite a federal order halving the first year allotment of $10,000,000.

The general impression here was that under existing conditions army engineers building the vast tidal power plant probably would not spend more than $5,000,000 the first year, anyway. Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, an aide to Lieut.-Col. Philip B. Fleming, engineer in charge, said the reduction would eliminate a possible waste of funds.

Figures released by the engineers today showed that to date the Government has incurred obligations of $2,145,666.81 and actually has disbursed $750,555.17.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers are possible this afternoon and early tonight; followed by clearing and colder; Thursday fair and colder; moderate to fresh southwest, shifting to west and northwest winds.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and colder tonight, preceded by rain this afternoon and probably early tonight; Thursday fair and colder.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and colder preceded by light rain, much colder in the northwest portion tonight; Thursday fair and colder.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy and colder, possibly preceded by light rain to night; Thursday fair and colder.

Vermont: Cloudy and much colder, possibly preceded by light rain tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to west to strong northwest winds; weather overcast tonight and Thursday with rain tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	73	New Orleans	72	88
Bermuda	72	78	New York	64	70
Chicago	40	52	Norfolk	64	82
Denver	30	34	Philadelphia	66	78
Helena	30	40	St. Louis	42	52
Jacksonville	70	82	St. Paul	32	40
Kansas City	32	50	San Francisco	58	70
Los Angeles	60	74	Washington	66	82
Miami	78	82			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 23.
B—Maximum, Oct. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:34 p. m., height, 8.6 feet.
Thursday, 8:56 a. m., height, 8.9 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 5:21 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Today's High Lights

5:00 WBZ, Recovery Jubilee of the Republican River Valley, McCook, Neb.; speakers.
8:00 WBZ, "Rendezvous": Sam Hearn; Jane Williams; trio; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, Cavalcade of America: drama; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Burns and Allen; Ted Husing; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, "Music for Today"; Morton Gould; soloist; quartet.
9:00 WNAC, Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "John Charles Thomas and His Neighbors"; drama and music.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Warden Lawes in "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch; orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, NBC String Symphony Orchestra concert, Frank Black, conductor.
10:00 WEEI, Frank Crumit; Conrad Thibault; Georgia Burke, actress; soloist; chorus; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Talk, Will Hays, "The New Era in Motion Pictures."
10:45 WAAB, Address, Henry L. Stimson, "Our Foreign Policy—Neutrality and Moral Leadership."
11:15 WAAB, "Public Opinion"; address, Chester Davis, AAA Administrator, "What Would You Do for Agriculture?"

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Spotlight Revue: so-	Al Pearce and his	"Flash Gordon"...	Sports Matinee....
5:15	loists; orchestra....	Gang: variety....	Football school ...	Sports Matinee....
5:30	"The Singing Lady",	Tom Mix sketch...	"Jack Armstrong".	Sports Matinee....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Clara, Lu and Em.	Dick Tracy sketch.	Og, Son of Fire..
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Magoogie Family.....	News; feature.....	Sport comment....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Studio speakers...	State House talk...	Report; "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Speaker; sketch...	Soloist; quartet...	Voices," sketch..
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy".	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Healy Stamp Club....	"Uncle Ezra".....	Hawaiian music..	Political talk.....
7:30	"Lum and Abner".....	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch..	Eddie Dooley.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	Musical Moments.	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch..
8:00	"Rendezvous": solo-	"One Man's Fam-	Cavalcade of	Master of Mystery:
8:15	ists; vocal trio; orch.	ily," dramatic sk.	America: drama..	dramatic sketch..
8:30	"House of Glass":	String or.; soloists	Burns and Allen;	'Music for Today':
8:45	sketch; orchestra...	Three Merry Men.	Ted Husing; orch.	soloists; quartet..
9:00	'John Charles Thomas	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons; chorus;	Stevens's Orch.....
9:15	and His Neighbors'..	night: Fred Allen	Kostelanetz Orch.	Heywood Broun...
9:30	"20,000 Years in Sing	and company; so-	"Six-Gun Justice";	"Sinfonietta"; or..
9:45	Sing," sketch.....	loists; orchestra..	dramatic sketch..	News Service.....
10:00	NBC String Symph-	Frank Crumit; so-	Lud Gluskin's	"Husbands and
10:15	ony Orchestra con-	loists; orchestra.	Orchestra; soloist.	Wives": feature...
10:30	cert, Frank Black,	Talk, Will Hays,	Dramatized news..	"Sweet Music".....
10:45	conductor	on pictures.....	Spotlight Revue...	Network speaker..
11:00	Reports; news; Joe	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Dailey's Orchestra
11:15	Rines's Orchestra..	Sports; music.....	Hutton's Orchestra	"Public Opinion".
11:30	Luigi Romanelli and	NBC dance music.	Perley Stevens and	Herbie Kay and
11:45	his orchestra.....	Organ recital.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: high lights of Kansas City live stock show.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: music—"Music in New England."
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild: chamber music recital.
4:30 WBZ, Radio Guild: Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Nickelodeon": comedy; songs; melodrama.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Hour: Philip Merivale and Gladys Cooper; Vicente Escudero; Lucienne Boyer; Stepin Fetchit; Ferde Grofe, conducting "Rudy Vallee Suite."
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WAAB, Little Symphony Orchestra concert.
8:30 WBZ, Smith College program.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall, baritone; concert orchestra, William Daly, conductor.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ, WNAC, WAAB, WMEX, 1935 Mobilization for Human Needs: addresses, President Roosevelt, Gerard Swope; Detroit Symphony Orchestra; chorus.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Oliver Wakefield; Jane Froman; Sam Herman; Helen Jepson; Durelle Alexander; King's Men.
10:00 WBZ, Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Antonio Modarelli, conductor.

Illegal Registration Probed in Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23 (AP)—Charges of wholesale illegal registration of new voters before the municipal primaries October 8 resulted yesterday in an announcement by the registrars of voters that three persons, whose names were withheld, had been summoned for a hearing before the board Saturday morning.

The registrars say they will be asked to show cause why their names should not be removed from the voting list.

Registration reached a new record and charges were made that between 300 and 400 voters were registered who apparently had not been residents April 1 when the assessors took a census of all liable for a poll tax.

The primary resulted in the downfall of Mayor John C. Mahoney and the nomination of State Representative Edward J. Kelly as the Democratic nominee. On the Republican side Walter J. Cookson was nominated.

Springfield Recount Strengthens Redden

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 23 (AP)—Dr. James E. Redden increased his hold on the Democratic mayoralty nomination by 44 votes as a result of the recount held yesterday.

On the face of the primary returns last Tuesday, Mr. Redden defeated former Alderman Walter J. Kenefick by 144 votes and Kenefick petitioned for a recount. By the recount Redden's lead was increased to 188. After the result was announced, Mr. Kenefick pledged his support to Mr. Redden in the election campaign.

Park Speed Violators Pay $1000 Day's Fines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23—Magistrates have treated parkway speeders too leniently, according to the Fairmount Park Commissioners, so they requested Judge Harry S. McDevitt of Common Pleas Court to sit as a committing magistrate to hear these cases. When he sat on the second of two consecutive Fridays, Judge McDevitt brought his total of fines imposed on reckless drivers in the park up above the $1000 mark.

As the sergeant who daily procures warrants for the arrest of park speeders, was preparing to leave at the end of the day, the judge remarked: "Bring in the speed violators again next week and every week, and when we have cleaned up the park we will start on the city streets." Fines of $10 with $2.50 costs were meted out to most of the offenders.

Jury to Investigate Slaying by Deputies

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 23 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Clarence E. Case charged a special Union County grand jury today to investigate "fearlessly" the death of Mrs. Sophie Crempa, who was slain by gunfire when seven sheriffs' deputies raided the Crempa Scotch Plains farm to arrest John Crempa, her husband, for contempt of court.

"Slight resistance does not justify extreme measures," the justice said, after recounting the disputed charges that the Crempas had opposed the deputies.

Giant Amphibion Completed For Hawaii Interisland Use

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 23 (AP)—The first of two red, white and blue new Sikorsky S-43 giant amphibions, built for the Inter-Island Airways of Hawaii, was reported ready last night to hop off on the first leg of a cross-continent flight to San Francisco for shipment to Honolulu.

Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation officials said Chief Pilot C. I. Elliot of the Inter-Island Airways was planning to fly to the coast by easy stages, leaving either Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Elliot, who has been at the Sikorsky plant during the past two months with co-pilot George F. Cerveny and chief mechanic William Carmen, familiarizing themselves with the S-43, believed to be the world's fastest amphibion, announced he would make stops at Chicago, Kansas City and Los Angeles on the way to the coast.

He said a day would be spent in Los Angeles before flying to San Francisco where the seaplane will be dismantled and placed on board a boat leaving for Honolulu, Nov. 6.

Many interesting structural features mark the S-43. The two Pratt and Whitney-geared Hornet engines of 750 horsepower each are streamlined into the high wing in nacelles, which have cowling in four parts to facilitate engine inspection.

She will carry 15 passengers and is capable of being driven at least 194 miles an hour at an altitude of 7000 feet. The passenger compartment is divided into bays. Sikorsky officials said the capacity can be increased to 25 passengers as a maximum.

The wing, which houses gasoline and oil tanks and rubber inflatable life rafts, has its end sections sealed. These thus form flotation tanks of sufficient buoyancy to keep the whole ship afloat.

To enhance safety should the plane be forced to land at sea under storm conditions, the 50-foot hull has been divided into five watertight compartments any three of which would keep the craft afloat.

The S-43 made her first flight June 5 with Capt. Boris Sergievesky, chief test pilot of the Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation, at the controls. Since then she had undergone various test flights.

Providence Firm Wins Fight Against Tax

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23 (AP)—A preliminary injunction on the collection of cotton processing taxes assessed before Aug. 24, when the act was amended, was granted to the Hamilton Web Company by Judge John C. Mahoney in federal court here. The court declined action on a plea for an injunction on taxes assessed after that date.

The amendment signed by President Roosevelt, Aug. 24, would permit refund of the tax to concerns able to prove no part of it had been passed on to the consumer, should the act be held invalid by the Supreme Court. The Hamilton Company, in its petition, contended such proof would be impossible because of the complicated situation in the cotton industry.

Holding that the firm was entitled to an injunction on taxes assessed before Aug. 24, Judge Mahoney held that a further injunction was unnecessary in view of the decision of the Supreme Court to act on the validity of the entire law. The taxes enjoined total $2285.31.

Rain Halts Fires In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23 (AP)—Rain which fell over Connecticut dampened its forests enough to check the fire menace for the present at least; but State Forester Austin F. Hawes said: "There was not enough water to end the emergency entirely. It takes a lot of rain to do that."

Arthur L. Clark, superintendent of the State Board of Fisheries and Game, said: "It's great," in welcoming the showers.

But while the rain dampened the woods, it failed to lower the energies of an army of hunters on their second day of the open season on game birds.

Massachusetts CCC Closings Protested

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Representative John P. Higgins returned to Boston today after lodging a protest with Robert Fechner, Director of Conservation Work, against reduction of CCC camps in Massachusetts. The State lost 10 camps in the allocations for the winter period.

Mr. Higgins said the reduction was due to an interpretation of the Works Relief Act restricting enrollment to youths whose families were on welfare rolls.

Although the enrollment on welfare lists is not sufficient to maintain Massachusetts' former quota of camps, Mr. Higgins urged that the ruling be modified to permit enrollment of needy youths and veterans whose families still hold slight equities in their homes.

Rhode Island Accepts 223 Acres for Park

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23 (AP)—The offer of 223 acres of land in the Diamond Hill section of Cumberland to the State of Rhode Island by Philip Allen of Providence and C. Faulkner Kendall and Henry Munroe Rogers of Boston as the nucleus of a state park will be accepted by the State, Gov. Theodore F. Green announced last night.

The State has obtained options on additional land which will connect the parcels offered, to make a reservation of about 380 acres, which will be known as the Diamond Hill Forest Park, the Governor said.

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ECONOMY GROCERY STORES

Referendum On N. Y. Power Plant Barred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22—The Court of Appeals today upheld unanimously the lower court's decisions barring from the ballot in New York City, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's referendum on the proposed $45,000,000 "yardstick" power plant.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—In orders to his tax and law departments today, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia moved to increase the 1936 realty assessments of New York City utility corporations on the charge that they were keeping two sets of values for their properties—one to get high returns from consumers and the other to evade their full share of the tax burden.

The Mayor's action was based on a survey by a corps of utility engineers under supervision of Corporation Counsel Paul Windels, bringing to light underassessment data and follows a conference with William Stanley Miller, president of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, regarding the results of the study.

Fight Broadened

The new move is seen as broadening the Mayor's utility fight to include the New York telephone monopoly, and the corporation counsel is under instructions to forward immediately to the tax department for such action as the facts warrant all the data and engineering details developed by the engineers for service forthwith of a notice of increase of assessments in all cases of underassessments.

"I shall expect the law department to be prepared to protect the city against efforts which will be made by the utility companies to continue to escape carrying their just share of the real estate tax burden of this city," the Mayor notified Mr. Windels.

Carries Fight to Women

The first inkling of this extension of his fight against the power monopoly was had here last night when the Mayor and Joseph M. Proskauer, counsel for the Consolidated, parent utility concern, went before the American Women's Association to debate the public ownership issue. During this debate, Mayor LaGuardia, after being severely heckled, inferred that the utility monopoly had "packed" the audience and that it was more friendly to the opponent of his "cheaper power" plan than to its advocate.

This brought an outburst of booing and hissing for the Mayor and cheers for Mr. Proskauer, who was quick to take advantage of the Mayor's faux pas with the belligerent demand:

"Mr. Mayor, are you suggesting that these ladies were planted here?"

Mayor Ignores Critic

The critics of the mayoral plan were aggressively vocal, but the Mayor went right ahead with his case against the power trust—all the way from his main contention that the New York City group keeps two sets of books—one for rate-making and the other for taxes—to the reiteration that "we're going to give you a power plant and reduce the cost of electricity," by which time the fervency of his argument was winning him twice the applause that the utility lawyer received.

"All we are asking is whether the people of New York want a power plant," he said. "If the power trust can reduce the rates for the territory we expect to serve, why doesn't it do it now? If we can't produce power cheaper than it can, it has nothing to fear.

"What the Consolidated system fears most is to meet competition. They know that competition would be fatal to them. As it is, you have no choice; you must buy your power from them."

Repeats Graft Charges

The findings of the Federal Trade Commission on "the corruption, dishonesty and filth of the power gang" were a matter of record, the Mayor continued, and he charged that his case against the Consolidated likewise was proved "out of their own records and by their own admissions."

"The Consolidated Gas Company and its affiliates have been chiseling the City of New York or the consumers for the last 15 years," he asserted.

"You have all read in the newspapers about the kind of people who keep two sets of records of their business. One set is used to fool the tax collector, and the other to show their real profits. You frequently read about them in connection with indictments in the federal courts for tax evasion."

Valuation and Assessment

Quoting figures to show a $64,000,000 difference between the tentative 1936 assessment of the consolidated system of $139,213,938 and its rate-making valuation of $213,844,500. The mayor declared that the properties of the company had been "consistently underassessed for the past 10 years at not less than $40,000,000 a year—and this year may exceed the stupendous figure of $70,000,000."

Mr. Proskauer disputed the mayor's contention that municipal plants mean cheaper rates. He quoted findings by the Federal Power Commission to show that the average rate of the 52 municipal plants in New York state for 25 kilowatt hours was 7.04 cents, while in New York City it was 7 cents. The disparity was even greater when compared with the average municipal plants throughout the country, he declared.

Isolated Incidents

"The force of these figures cannot be broken by taking an isolated plant here and there, which, by reason of special conditions, has rates disproportionate both to those of New York City and the municipal plants generally," he said.

"The Mayor says electricity is cheaper in Cleveland, where there is a municipal plant. So is everything else in Cleveland. Even mayors are cheaper. Their Mayor gets $12,000 a year; ours gets more than twice that, and I do not gainsay that he is worth it."

This brought Mayor LaGuardia to his full height.

"New York City now has a mayor that the Consolidated Gas Company will never know the price of," he declared.

"I am not unaccustomed to sneering, jibes and ridicule. I've lived through 14 years in Congress when the same interests were jeering at Boulder Dam and Muscle Shoals. They aren't even original in their misstatements."

Paintings at a Guinea To Encourage Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

PAINTINGS and sketches at a guinea, irrespective of the amount of time and labor involved in their production, or the standing of the artists, were offered to the public recently by the Auckland Society of Arts. This was done with the deliberate intention of widening the picture-buying public.

"There is not a 'bell-hop's' wages in any of these," a member of the society said, pointing to the pictures on the walls, "but we feel that the only way to get the public into touch with us is to persuade them to buy pictures. In the old days there were not many books about because of their high cost. To-day the plentiful supply of books at a moderate price has created a wide demand for them."

A Man in the News

Sea and Mother Are First In Cap'n Bob's Thoughts

Capt. Robert A. Bartlett
That is to Say, Cap'n Bob, Whose Arctic Exploits Have Won Him Renown

Capt. Bob Bartlett, whose idea of the good life is stuffing on rubber boots, turning the brim of a sou'wester back from his craggy face and roaring, "Let 'er buck!" when the seas pile high around his famous schooner Morrissey in some inhospitable stretch of northern sea, took some boys who wanted sailing adventure and went up, in the early summer, to pay a visit to his mother.

Captain Bob, as every boy from here to Timbuctoo knows him, likes his mother in Brigus, Newfoundland.

It is axiomatic among the men who have gone on expeditions with him since 1905 that, almost before the ship can be tied up at a stopping place, Captain Bob is off and away like a hound, looking for the post office, for letters from his mother. And it is probably no fiction either. Somewhere along among vacations between expeditions, Captain Bob chanced one day to be lunching with the Duc d'Abruzzi and Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy; and His Majesty said, interested:

"Do you write very much?" and Captain Bob said:

"Oh yes, I write my mother every few days."

To give him the rather imposing name as it appears on port entry blanks, it is Robert Abram Bartlett, and he was born in Brigus in 1875. He went to the high school there, and his people hoped that by sending him to the Methodist College in St. John's, Newfoundland, they would tie him to the ministry which they wished him to enter.

Well, they didn't. The ministry was a fine calling, he said—perhaps the finest in all the world—but for himself, he loved the sea, he felt it in his bones, and he guessed he would have to follow its ancient spell.

He got his first taste of exploration when he signed on as mate for Peary's ship the Windward in 1898. His uncle, Capt. John Bartlett, was the master, and he saw to it that young Bob got plenty of hard work to do, learning that the men of the sea live never the easy, but always the hard, way. Perhaps that is why they say of Captain Bob that he is a hard taskmaster aboard a ship himself.

They say, too, that he is a just man, and a fine companion; a man with a gusty good humor, who delights to sit with his men in the cabin at night, too, when the day's work is done, and read out of little, worn books of Shakespeare, Shelley, Browning, and Keats, looking up every now and then with crinkles of pleasure around his sea-blue eyes to say: "Gosh now, that's a mighty fine thing. How do you suppose he knew how to say it that way?"

The years have done nothing to change him from a simple, rather shy, thick-set, nobby man, whose hair was probably once carroty red, and whose face, under the layers of bronze that a thousand weathers have given it, still retains tinges of what is known as a sandy complexion. When he is ashore, he makes his home in New York, and he lives in a small room at the Murray Hill Hotel which is packed jam full with the odds and ends that a man picks up who has voyaged to the far places for three decades, all stuffed in, shipshape, with that unbelievable wizardry of neatness into a minute space which is the seaman's ancient and special secret.

Captain Bob passed his examination to become a master of British ships in 1906, and he commanded the Roosevelt for Peary in 1905-09, and he has been closer to the north pole on his own two feet than any other living white man, reaching the eighty-eighth parallel.

In 1914 he was captain of the C. G. S. Karluk, when she was crushed in the ice; with 17 people he made for Wrangel Island and reached it; and there he left 15 of them while he took one Eskimo and made off over the ice for Siberia to fetch help. He brought the help back to Wrangel in September of 1914, and by September of 1915 he had led the 13 who survived the whole incident into Nome, Alaska. The King of England wanted to knight him for his skill and resourcefulness in those dire straits, but Captain Bob couldn't see why on earth that was, and so he never has been knighted.

Such honors as a respectful world has to give, have been lavishly given to him. The Hubbard Gold Medal of the National Geographic Society, the Back Grant of the Royal Geographic Society, in recognition of his splendid leadership in the Karluk incident; the Hudson and Fulton Medal; quantities of other decorations and honors. He has a permanent citation as lieutenant commander in the United States Naval Reserve Force.

Along with serious records and important scientific materials, he always brings back at least one funny little curiosity.

This year it is a baby walrus. He sent word on ahead that it was doing fine, on a diet of clams and codfish.

J. M.

French Fascists Deny Plots Against Republic

(Continued from Page 1)

the Interior, both upon the facts of the matter and upon the measures to be taken to safeguard public order."

This action was precipitated by the constantly increasing number of "mobilizations" now being held throughout France by Colonel de la Rocque's organization.

Suddenly and without any previous warning, the members of the various regional organizations gather at a certain site. Sometimes these mass meetings consist of only a few hundred adherents, including women and children. Often, however, they may bring together thousands or even tens of thousands of former war veterans, regimented and well disciplined. On a number of occasions, clashes have occured during or after these mobilizations," between members of the Fiery Cross and adherents of the Popular Front, especially the Young Communist "Shock Troops."

Provocative Scheme?

It is to conflicts of this sort that Colonel de la Rocque refers in the following extract from an article he gave to "Gringoire," a weekly Parisian periodical of the Extreme Right. In it he accuses the Marxists of a premeditated plan or provoking his troops into some rash act and then taking such an act as a pretense for seizing power themselves.

"The aggressions committed against members of the Fiery Cross by Communist bands at Mandeville, Villepinte, and Brunoy," Colonel de la Rocque declares, "form part of a definite plan which I am well aware of and which I revealed several months ago. To speak only of the last attack, what can one think of an aggression against a char-à-banc containing women and children on their way home after assisting at a charity fete of our group at Brunoy. One old man was seriously injured by a revolver shot.

"The plan is to lure us into a series of repressive operations, which would make us appear in the light of trouble makers, before the country has fully realized the true intentions of the Popular Front of Communists and Socialists. Until recently we were subjected to numerous milder provocations.

And Then Shots

"But, understanding that this system did not produce the desired effect, we are being subjected to the second phase: revolver shots. In our book entitled 'Le Complot Communo-Socialiste' (the Communo-Socialist Plot) we publish the program of revolutionary action outlined by Moscow. Authentic documents which have since come into our hands fully confirm our predictions.

"As for the 'documents' which some boast of having taken from us, either they are apocryphal or they are real. In the first case the enemies of France can tell all the lies they like. In the second case I am not afraid to have them published. Subversive projects against the existing régime are the sole property of those paid by Moscow; they will inspire our counter attacks as soon as the existence of the country is in danger. As for our organization, it has foreseen every kind of counter-attack; and we will not fail to improve it from day to day."

An international aspect of this internal French problem is constituted by reports, apparently authentic, that Colonel de la Rocque has signified his intention of opposing, by force if necessary, any military sanctions against Italy. Furthermore, it is asserted that in the event of the Italo-Ethiopian quarrel developing into an Anglo-Italian conflict, Colonel de la Rocque would use the whole weight of his organization in a desperate attempt to compel France to remain strictly neutral.

New Economic Reform Based on Cut Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

Townsend's Townsend Plan, Huey Long's Share Our Wealth and Major Douglas' Social Credit, add a new program—a program begot and born of economic research—the Moulton lower-price thesis.

The Moulton Plan cuts right to the heart of the great paradox of modern America—the paradox of plenty under which factories are idle while men go cold, and food is plowed under while men go hungry.

Where the Public Loses

Dr. Moulton and the Brookings Institution have gone into the matter in three big books; all economists, they assert, agree that the trouble is in distribution, but the Brookings group goes further—they say the neck of the bottle is primarily at one point, that the public is not being given the benefits of new machines and improved technical processes.

Dr. Moulton gave the first of a series of speeches in a militant campaign, at Pittsburgh, Monday. The place where modern capitalism breaks down, he says, is in this matter of passing on technical improvements to the public in reduced prices. Instead of that the benefits are going to capitalists and stockholders, but only after a long lag to the consumers.

Prices Are Kept Up

Prices are sustained long after improved machinery warrants drastic price-slashes. It is cheaper for the big industries to cut production, discharge employees and maintain prices, he says, than to keep factories running full tilt, with big sales and low-cost products.

Anything that aids in slashing prices to reasonable figures is good, says Dr. Moulton; everything that conspires to maintain artificial prices is bad. In particular he blames three things—unified monopoly or industrial combinations. (Senator Borah's "trusts"); the "collective monopoly" cartels; and third, trade associations.

Are Men of High Caliber

A feature of the Moulton research is the nonpartisanship of its sponsors, and high caliber of economists who have developed it. Brookings reports have assailed the New Deal as often as they have supported it. There is no technocratic iridescence round the Brookings plan, but nevertheless the possibilities are startling.

The textbook of the movement is "Income and Economic Progress," just published by the Institution, which is the sequel to two other books, "America's Capacity to Consume" and "America's Capacity to Produce."

Dr. Moulton doesn't believe Americans could have an income of $5000 a family merely by sharing wealth, as Senator Long proposed.

Productive Power Unused

But he does believe the standard of living could be enormously increased just by using factories already built to pour out goods at capacity at reasonable prices, instead of "scarcity prices." The productive power is there, he argues, it just isn't being used.

In the boom year 1929 production was only 80 per cent of capacity, his associates found; in five years from 1931 on, only about 50 per cent. The country might have had 50 per cent more goods each year from 1931 on, but did not know how to manage it.

Instead of meeting the depression by cutting prices down to where the public could buy, Dr. Moulton finds industrial prices were only slightly reduced, though factories were shut and workers dismissed.

Worse than that, in the fat years, 1922 to 1929, when invention was cheapening methods every week, and production of wage earners leaped 25 per cent, prices declined only 5 per cent. If that full 25 per cent had been passed on to the public in reduced prices, mass purchasing power would have kept pace with productive capacity, and perhaps no depression would have occurred.

In his report to the Falk Foundation, Dr. Moulton declares the first requirement to increased business activity is a change in the attitude of business toward prices, and effort to reduce them "all along the line."

"This," he adds, "is the great challenge which is presented to American businessmen in the years that lie ahead."

Educator Sees No Danger Of Dictatorship in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—America will never go Fascist or Communist so long as its citizens keep their heads level and continue to make "needed political and social adjustments," Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the Greater University of North Carolina, said here.

Delivering the principal address at the celebration of the 142nd anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Graham said that, despite the dictatorships and the rumblings of other wars, history indicates that democracy can be of service in the modern world.

"There is apparently no present prospect of a Fascist dictatorship of businessmen or a Communist dictatorship of the proletariat in America," the University president asserted.

Septuagint: Bible of Early Christians

Spread of Hellenic Culture Under Alexander Led to Translation of the Jewish Law Into Greek—Designated as LXX Because 70 Scholars or Elders Are Reported to Have Accomplished the Task

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Twenty-First of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEREVER the armies of Alexander the Great made their victorious way, something of Greek culture, as well as the Greek language, naturally followed. This was especially true of the Mediterranean littoral. On the north shore of Egypt, there sprang up the city of Alexandria, named for the great conqueror. Because of its genial climate, favorable location, and general accessibility, it easily became a center for Greek culture and learning. Hither came many Jewish scholars, especially those who had adopted Greek as their language.

During the years following Alexander's conquest, while Ptolemy Philadelphus was king of Egypt, an effort was made to translate the Jewish Law into Greek. As the story runs, to insure the success of the enterprise, the king liberated many Jews who had been held as slaves. And the narrative also states that 70 scholars—some say 72—undertook the task, and in an incredibly short time produced in Greek what is known as the Septuagint Bible, that is, the Old Testament, together with the books of the Apocrypha. This was done during the first half of the third century B. C.

Exact Dates Unknown

There is much uncertainty as to the facts regarding this very important event. Some scholars accept as authentic a letter from one Artisteas, which states that Demetrius, librarian to Ptolemy Philadelphus, persuaded the king of the desirability of having the translation made: and the same letter purports to give in some detail the circumstances surrounding the enterprise, even to the freeing of the Jewish slaves.

The story goes that Eleazer, High Priest at Jerusalem, in response to Ptolemy's request, sent 72 scholars (elders) to Alexandria to make the translation. They were received with great cordiality, taken to the Island of Pharos, and placed two each in cells, where, the tradition says, the 72 produced identical translations in the period of 72 days. Careful examination of the ascertained facts concerning the Septuagint, however, leads to a disagreement with these statements.

It is practically certain that only the Law, that is, the Pentateuch, was translated at first; and that the remainder of the Old Testament was translated at various intervals, the exact dates of which are unknown. It derived its name from the tradition that 70 scholars did the work, and, accordingly, it is often designated as the LXX.

First Translation of Hebrews

The Septuagint Bible is of first importance not only to scholars, but to all believers in Christianity. This was the Bible of Jesus and the early Christians. The famous old manuscripts of the Bible are practically all based upon this version. It was the first translation ever made of the Hebrew Bible; and while no original manuscripts of it are extant, many copies of the originals are held in the important libraries of the world. The text is not always an exact translation of the Hebrew, as the effort was made to clarify the meaning of many passages; but there is little doubt as to the general accuracy of the renditions in this particular.

The Palestinian Jews, not altogether happy over this enterprise, did not accept the Greek version of their Sacred Book, but held to the original. Christianity, however, was largely founded upon the Septuagint, and, in fact, our Old Testament today is based in a considerable measure upon the early manuscripts of this version in the Greek language. The arrangement of the books of the Septuagint did not follow the order of the Hebrew Bible, and the books of the Apocrypha were interspersed at various points. Until the early part of the sixteenth century, the LXX existed only in manuscript form. Under the supervision of Cardinal Ximenes, it was first embodied in a Polyglot Bible in 1517. This was followed by the "Alden's edition," based upon manuscripts held in Venice. But the most important edition of the Septuagint was published under the direction of Pope Pius in 1587. This was in Latin. Various editions followed in English, which will be discussed in order.

Three Greek Versions

The opposition of the Jews to the Septuagint version was based largely upon the charge of inaccuracy of the translation. This led the non-Palestinian Jews, who knew the Greek language, to desire other translations to be made, correcting any inaccuracies in the original LXX. In consequence, there followed in the second century A. D. three Greek versions, the first of these by Aquila, a convert to Judaism, who lived at Pontus, in Asia Minor. His translation held meticulously to the Hebrew original, giving no elasticity to this rendition. The result was a pedantic verbal interpretation of the Hebrew.

This, manifestly, could not be a satisfactory version, and consequently there soon appeared two more translations, one by Theodotion and the other by Symmachus. The former, believed to have been a scholar of Pontus or Ephesus, pursued quite his own course. His version has sometimes been called a revision of the Hebrew, rather than a translation. He gave a free rendition to the Hebrew, and brought it out in idiomatic Greek. He also included several books of the Apocrypha, something that Aquila had not done. Aquila's version had gained much prominence among the Christians; but the work of Theodotion, because of its superior expression of the original Hebrew, quite largely supplanted the earlier renditions. In fact, his translation of the book of Daniel was regarded as so far superior to the original that it supplanted that of the Septuagint.

Of High Literary Form

A few decades later, appeared the translation by Symmachus. His version was faithful to the Hebrew and was expressed in pure Greek, of superior literary form. Under his gentle and skilled hand, the Septuagint for the first time became an example of good literature. It is said that Jerome was aided by this superior scholar in making the Vulgate version of the Bible. Jerome said of these three versions of the LXX: "Aquila translates word for word, Symmachus follows the sense, the Theodotion differs slightly from the Septuagint."

The palm for superior scholarship among the Alexandrian Christians has generally been awarded to Origen, whose works were confined to the first half of the third century. Not only did Origen, dissatisfied with the renditions of the Hebrew Bible, translate it himself, but he brought out what is known as the Hexapla, or six-fold edition of the Old Testament, in which in parallel columns are set forth the various versions, including his own. And he added, in case of the Psalms, three versions in Greek.

No original manuscripts of Origens's work remain, but it seems clear that he undertook this prodigious task for the purpose of arriving at a version which should accurately represent the Hebrew text, while at the same time having due respect for the idioms and niceties of the Greek language. He was aided in this work, which it is said took 28 years.

Clarification of the LXX

Some accurate notion of the magnitude of the task undertaken by Origen is gained from examination of manuscripts recently discovered. One of the Psalter is in the Ambrosian library in Milan, another is in a collection of palimpsests discovered in Cairo, and now in possession of the library at Cambridge, Eng. From these fragments has been learned the purpose and plan pursued by Origen in bringing out the Hexapla.

But the work of revisions and improvement of the Septuagint did not end with Origen. In the third century, three more scholars applied themselves to the clarification and improvement of the LXX, and, without doubt, each made a contribution helpful to the Bible student. The work of Eusebius of Caesarea was of such a character as to attract the attention of Constantine, who ordered 50 copies of the entire Bible in Greek for use among the churches. In this day of rapid presses, 50 copies of a work would mean but a trifle. In the third century of the Christian Era, when all copying was done laboriously by hand, the making of 50 copies of the Septuagint was a task of no mean proportions.

From this brief account of the happenings connected with the first translations of the Old Testament, it must be apparent that these really tremendous tasks were inspired and undertaken because of a deep-seated conviction as to the value of the Bible as pointing the way of life, and of the devotion which a genuine convert has bestowed upon the work of clarifying the Scriptures for the benefit of his fellow men.

Admiral Upham Chosen To Head Navy Board

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Rear Admiral Frank B. Upham has been chosen for the chairmanship of the navy's general board upon the retirement Jan. 1, 1936, of Rear Admiral Frank H. Clark. Admiral Upham draws the assignment after completing a tour of duty as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet. He was succeeded in that post by Admiral Orin G. Murfin on Oct. 5.

A fresh view on Far Eastern naval situations is expected to be made available to the board with the arrival of Admiral Upham. The board was created at the outbreak of the Spanish American War to provide for the Secretary of the Navy. It gives counsel to the department head whenever he requests it.

Alvarado, Calif., Plans To Write Own History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALVARADO, Calif.—Future citizens of this community will have access to a complete and somewhat intimate history of Alvarado and other towns located in Washington Township, as a result of the recent appointment here of a committee to compile a volume of this nature:

This work will augment a previous history of the region, which covers the period from 1853—the date of the founding of the township—to 1904. Intimate details of the early days will be supplied for the most part by "old-time" residents in the region, who will be interviewed by the committee.

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Our Velvet Carpet Wears a Trifle Thin

"OF ALL cities in the world," we thought in our utter complacency, "London can be counted upon not to change."

Rashly we thought it just as the boat train from Southampton glided between those depressing ranks of warehouses and tenements which hedge its approach to Waterloo Station. Only as the smoke lifted momentarily did vistas open in the direction of the river. There everything was much as usual. Sitting erect on the edge of our seat, hands and arms engrossed with an embarrassment of bags and wraps, we saw the substantial square towers of the Abbey, the ornate façade of the Houses of Parliament. If it happened that our eyes caught the glint of other façades, longer, higher, much whiter, we refused to attach any importance to them. We had long since given London our allegiance and never had we been betrayed. In fact, we looked upon London as almost another Gibraltar.

Indeed, for a good many years we had felt, arriving in London after long absences in America, that we stepped softly upon a deep velvet carpet. Everything was gentler and mellower, pitched in a lower key. We had craved the underlying stability which London so definitely expresses. To us, at least, life there has seemed sweetly reasonable, comfortably moderated.

Yes, there was our taxi, high and boxlike, as ever, with the same respectable elderly chauffeur who took his time in depositing our heavy luggage upon the roof. Then sedately we rolled away, happy in our musty corner. All was as expected until, somewhere between Belgrave Square and Sloane Street, we were faced with an astounding object: a huge block of flats, a marvel of polished glass, sleek metal and daring curves. We swallowed hard. Could it be that London was not entirely to be trusted? Had she, in this instance, been guilty of having aped the impressionistic effects so often applauded in Stockholm, Brussels, Berlin or Paris? We moved on our leisurely course to the hotel. The smells were right, and the sounds, and most, at any rate, of the sights. We were not ready to admit that our velvet carpet had worn even a trifle thin.

* * *

FOR THE NEXT few days we were perplexed. We wandered about, nodding to favorite landmarks and searching in vain for a good many others. Vaguely we were aware of shattering changes since our last visit, six years ago. Outwardly things were changed indeed, yet it was their inwardness which eluded us. It was not only that Chesterfield House, we will say, had vanished and upon its site had risen more of those swagger flats; it was not only that Park Lane and Grosvenor Square and Curzon Street were practically unrecognizable, not only the insistent demands—red, yellow, and green—of the traffic lights nor the prevalence of blatant Woolworth's, windows filled with tinsels, sweets and saucepans, for "nothing over sixpence." Not even the affront of multitudes of moving stairways at the underground stations. Rather it was the mental attitude which had made possible all these innovations.

What particularly gave us pause was the way in which the English were accepting all this as a matter of course, applying their nicely compounded blend of balance and of logic to the mingling of the traditional with the experimental. Some continue to live aloof from innovations in their spacious town mansions; but as many others prefer to inhabit flats which, with their central heating and electric refrigeration, their lifts and modern bathrooms, follow closely their American prototypes. But the Londoners are not disconcerted. Who can afford to keep servants in these days? they ask. Who can so much as find them when needed? People believe that there will soon be enough tenants to fill those flats which have sprung up, like monstrous mushrooms, north, east, west and south.

Oh, now and then someone writes querulously to The Times to deplore the influx of outlandish American manners and habits and phrases; but all the rest give every evidence of satisfaction in this challenge of the new to the old. It has not occurred to them to sacrifice the left-hand drive or their coinage which all the world submits is cumbersome. Their devotion to the ceremony of tea is as inexorable, yet one's hostess at luncheon may quite nonchalantly serve a creamy pink ice which was made in her own kitchen. Then, too, they have their "wireless" installed, in order to listen to the playing of Menuhin when it is inconvenient to go to the Albert Hall. They display every tolerance toward their deplorable, sooty railway stations, then straightway go out to lose themselves in rapture over such structures as Bush House and Shell-Mex and that startlingly beautiful Battersea Power Station, of which cleverly they illumine one great smokestack by night and leave the other ghostly and alluring in the red glare.

* * *

OF COURSE, LONDON has altered. But then, has not the whole world? Undeniably some of the drastic changes hurt: Clifford's Inn gone from its demure backwater off Fleet Street, enormous modern buildings rising just where that lovable little Lansdowne Passage used to afford an opportunity to scuff one's feet through crisp autumn leaves en route from Curzon Street into Berkeley Square. How could one forgive the sentence of demolition recently passed upon Adelphi Terrace? How protest adequately those renovations which include the outrageous whitewashing of Westminster Abbey, inside and out?

True, if one searches, there is still much in London to turn thought back—much that bespeaks eloquently that marvelous theater wherein have been enacted so many scenes of human beginnings. With an effort, perhaps, one can accustom himself to that other tide which flows swiftly forward, embracing in its stride most modern devices designed to release men from their fetters. Who could plausibly condemn the common-sense action which caused some of those damp and impractical houses in Mayfair to give way to layers of compact service flats which busy Londoners of today require? Who fail to rejoice at the many airy and labor-saving homes erected for the use of the working people? Latterly it is announced that the King's private apartments at Buckingham Palace are to be air-conditioned against the encroachments of the November fogs. Well, why not? London is no stuffy museum, with exhibitions in glass cases for strangers to gape at. An entire world is changing and London blandly changes with it. Having saved what she could of her precious past, she looks fearlessly into the future and has courage to count the cost.

* * *

AND YET—IT is no small circumstance to lose the city of our dreams, to relinquish the London of twenty, even thirty years ago when gentlemen in top hats went about in hansoms and friendly drivers of horse-drawn buses gossiped with their passengers. Yes, the velvet carpet is a little thin. Next time—say in another four or five years—will the carpet have retained any nap into which we may sink our feet?

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

"LA FERRONIÈRE," Believed to Be a Portrait of Lucrezia Crivelli by Leonardo da Vinci

THIS beautiful portrait, by Leonardo da Vinci, known as "La Ferronière," is believed to represent Lucrezia Crivelli, a beauty of the Milanese Court at the close of the fifteenth century. This picture, like the "Gioconda," is esteemed as one of Leonardo's greatest portraits.

The jewel, worn upon the forehead, is what was known as the "Cyprian fillet." That it was a favorite orhament of the period is proved by its appearance in the portraits of other ladies of that time.

A graceful act, on the part of the French Government, was the loan of this picture to the city of Florence for three months this summer, in recognition of the generous loan of treasures from leading Italian cities and smaller towns for the Italian Art Exhibition in Paris.

Remnant

Now with mountain aspens bare
We have eyes to seek
Cottonwoods along the gulch,
Poplars by the creek.

Now with aspens gray as smoke
We have time to praise
Sulphur-yellow walnut trees
Fingering purple haze.

AILEEN L. FISHER

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From San Francisco's Heights

BUT this is only a part of what one can see from the north windows of a house on either Pacific Heights or the heights named for the presidio. Across the changing waters of the bay are the bold hills of Marin County. One says the "changing waters" because their color is never quite the same—wind, weather, and season conspire to imbue them with infinite variety. On gray days they, too, are sullen and gray. On windy afternoons they ripple to an emerald green. When spring freshets disgorge the silt of mountain and plain, the waters of the bay have a yellow glint. But, at any season, there will be patches here and there that spread out with iridescent glory, like a peacock's tail at noonday.

If these waters are so charming in their fickleness, what shall be said of the bold hills mentioned above? They, likewise, are creatures of mood. In February they are lush green, by April the yellow mustard is rioting on the ridges, and when May comes, the lupin is painting the cañons a vibrant blue. June ushers in the summer dróught and the drying grass takes on a hundred subtle shades midway between green and gold. . . . In October the rains begin and from one's tower window, within earshot of the clamorous town one may watch the hills quicken again to the inexorable procession of the seasons.

Only the purple loftiness of Tamalpais remains unchangeable. From the San Francisco shore its slopes seem barren, but the thousands of week-end hikers, who in sunshine or cloud pour out of the city and up its rugged trails, know better. Redwood groves and thickets of acanthus and manzanita cover its age-old lava beds. It stands athwart the landscape like an inexorable god veiling his majesty at daybreak and evening in billows of fog.

But it is on the warm, mistless evenings of early autumn that this Marin shore becomes a thing of most complete enchantment. From Point Bonita to the tip of the mountain the hills merge together into a unit of wine-purple, changing to a blue-blackness. The shadows deepen, a star comes out, and a thousand twinkling lights run down the slopes of Sausalito and cast themselves into the bay. In midstream a ferry-boat blazes with molten gold. It is a scene one does not quickly forget—a cross between a Japanese print and a Whistler nocturne.—From "San Francisco: a Pageant," by CHARLES CALDWELL DOBIE. (New York: D. Appleton-Century.)

There Is No Key, No Door

THE sand lilies dream in the noon sun. The waves are muted, and the long curve of white sand lies secret and alone. With late afternoon, we shall step out and close the door of the little house. We shall be the first today to make a pattern on the firm sand. We shall walk in the shallow water and run for a long time beside the sea.

The little house is half hidden in the shadow of the dune. Did we ever live there? Were we ever closed in by four walls? Did we ever hear the curtains singing a crisp gingham song? Surely we have been here for a long time, here, running beside the blue waters, stamping on the firm, white sand, splashing in the clear, warm waters of the shore line.

The sand itself is a mystery—white underfoot, white to the eye—yet held in the hand, falling in little rivulets back again, the grains are yellow, red and black—worlds of color—beautiful mosaics for the floor of our house.

Now in the water we lie cradled far out in the swing of the tide. Our eyes are closed, or open lazily to the changing murals painted by the wind. We shall never be able to step quietly away from this. There is no key—no door. All this is dissolved into us. The little house is hidden now by this wave, higher than our heads, no higher than the porch step.

How can we go back, how can we leave now, with salt on our lips, and spray flying, and the beach swept clean again by the sea for new patterns. How shall we sleep behind crisp curtains, knowing how the sea has darkness to explore and night winds—and sand no longer white or many colored—sand spread like wet silver under a roof of stars.

Sharing—Not Merely Giving

WHEN we speak of Arab hospitality we have to remember that it is a principle of the Muslim religion. It is not the "cutlet for cutlet" of ordinary society; it is sharing, not merely giving; it is a recognition of need, whether that of the poor or of the traveller. He, as well as the host is dependent upon the bounty of Allah from day to day. What another needs today, he may need tomorrow. Doughty represents this in his own picturesque way. "They speak of themselves," he says, "as the guests of God, deyuf Allah, spending life's brief day under the blue canopy of God's great tent. These flitting houses in the wilderness, dwelt in by robbers, are also sanctuaries—theuf Allah," for it is the hospitality of the desert which is of course, the supreme idea of hospitality—the most necessary to the guest, the most costly to the host. . . .

In the desert especially, as is well known, those in friendly relations with each other are said to be "on terms of salt." Burton relates that when travelling in remote places he took care never to let twenty-four hours pass without dipping his hand into the same dish with his companions, who were often among the wildest of the population of the desert. Before the days of the Turkish Constitution when the people were more primitive and had heard less of equality and liberty, my husband and I used to roam the mountains on foot or on horseback, with never a thought of danger. Nevertheless we made it a rule, when we found ourselves near a camp and were accosted by stragglers, to offer to share with them such food as we had with us. We have known people to run half a mile to fetch us a drink of fresh water, the greatest luxury which they could offer, in return. . . .

Among the Russian refugees whom it has been our good fortune to serve in the sufferings they have borne with such dignity and patience, we came across a gentleman who, upon a festive occasion, bore an extraordinary number of decorations from half the countries of Europe and beyond. He explained that they were compliments received from kings and princes to whom on their arrival at court, it had been his privilege to present the bread and salt of Russian welcome.

When I approached Alia upon this subject she at once launched into the following story. Two young men had a favourite sister, upon whom they showered every sign of affection. One day they asked her in return, "How much is your love for us?" and she answered, "I love you as I love salt." They felt hurt at what they thought a low estimate, and were unhappy so on the next feast-day she cooked for them all their favourite dishes, but omitted the salt from all save one. They looked at the crowded seneeyeh (trays placed on the ground), expecting to enjoy themselves greatly, and felt grateful for this exhibition of their sister's care; but when they began to eat all was dull and flavourless. They tasted here and there, and enjoyed nothing till the one dish appeared which, though simple, was well flavoured, and they found it so good that they ate it all up and left the rest.

"Now," said the sister, "do you understand how much I love you? My love enters into everything, and without it nothing has any flavour. Now you know how much I love you, and what is the worth of salt!"—A. GOODRICH-FREER, F.R.S.G.S. (MRS. H. H. SPOER), in "Arabs in Tent and Town." (London: Seeley, Service. New York: Putnam.)

Gudomlig ledning

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Kristen Vetenskap

VEM har icke ofta känt en stark önskan att veta just vilken väg han skall följa, åt vilket håll han skall gå, vad han skall företaga sig beträffande någon fråga, som måste avgöras. De störande verkningarna av obeslutsamhet driva oss ofta att uppriktigt och i bön vända oss till Gud, ehuru vi kanske ännu förstå föga av Gud såsom det oändliga, allvetande, gudomliga Sinnet, och ehuru vi hittills kanske icke lärt känna vårt verkliga jag såsom den fullkomliga avbilden av och likheten med detta Sinne och därför i stånd att uttrycka oändlig intelligens. Intet är mera uppmuntrande och uppehållande än förståelsen, att den gudomliga Kärleken alltid är tillgänglig för att utpeka vägen—vägen till allt gott, till frid och fullhet, hälsa och lycka.

Det är aldrig svårt att hastigt bestämma sig för att taga emot det som vi veta är gott. Det finnes emellertid frågor, som tyckas vara svåra att avgöra. Ju mera den orätta vägen liknar den rätta vägen, dess svårare tyckes det vara att välja mellan det rätta och det orätta. Detta påvisar nödvändigheten av att noggrant skilja mellan andliga intuitioner, som för oss uppenbara Guds fullkomliga plan, och felaktiga, ödda liga suggestioner, vilka leda till det som icke är gott.

Israeliterna älskade Gud. De älskade det goda. De sågo upp till Gud och litade på att Han skulle leda dem genom deras prövningar i öknen fram till det utlovade landet—till frid och glädje och rätt uppnåelse. Gud, Sinne, ledde dem säkert, steg för steg. Vår andligt inspirerade Ledare, Mary Baker Eddy, skriver å sid. 566 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Liksom Israels barn segerrikt färdes genom Röda havet, de mörka ebb- och flodtiderna av mänsklig fruktan—liksom de leddes genom ödemarken, modosamt vandrande genom de mänskliga förhoppningarnas stora öken och förbidande den utlovade glädjen—så skall den andliga idén leda all rätt längtan vid dess övergång från sinnesförnimmelse till Själ, från en materiell uppfattning till den andliga, upp till den härlighet, som är beredd åt dem som älska Gud".

Salomo bad uppriktigt om "ett hörsamt hjärta", så att han skulle kunna "skilja mellan gott och ont" (I Kon. 3:9). Emedan hans önskningar voro osjälviska, emedan han icke bad om materiella ting eller om hämnd på dem som troddes vara hans fiender—så berättas det—uppfyllde Gud icke endast hans bön om "ett hörsamt hjärta", utan gav honom även "både rikedom och ära" (3:13).

Genom Kristen Vetenskap lära vi, att Gud är oändligt, gudomligt Sinne, att detta allseende och allvetande Sinne är allsmäktigt, alltid närvarande och bevisbart. Eftersom Gud är det oändliga goda, vet Han icke av något ont, ingen orätt väg, intet misstag, intet felaktigt beslut. Det fullkomliga Sinnet har skapat allt, människan inbegripen, och gjort det gott. I den mån vi lära att se oss själva såsom Gud ser oss, såsom Sinnets avbild och likhet, fullkomliga och goda, verkligt intelligenta, finna vi, att denna vetenskapliga enhet kan bevisas här och nu. Gud har aldrig skapat en människa olik Honom själv, en människa, som skulle kunna handla felaktigt, göra något orätt eller begå ett misstag.

Emedan det kanske ser ut att finnas två eller flera vägar att gå eller vi mähända ej äro alldeles vissa om vilket steg vi härnäst böra taga, känna vi kanske en ivrig önskan, stundom till och med en längtan efter någon att gå till för att få råd, någon med vilken vi kunna dryfta vårt problem. Ehuru vänligt bistånd av dem som hava erfarenhet ofta är till hjälp och tröst, och vi därigenom ofta kunna få nytt mod, så att vi kanske till och med komma till insikt om vår egen förmåga att välja vist mellan gott och ont—så kan det likväl komma en stund, då ett problem är av sådan art, att det icke tyckes finnas någon till vilken vi kunna gå för att få hjälp. Då må vi väl vända oss till Gud, se och erkänna Hans allenavälde, förklara och förverkliga för oss, att Gud är det allvetande och all-älskande, gudomliga Sinnet, alltid tillgänglig för att leda oss säkert genom varje mänsklig erfarenhet till en bättre förståelse och demonstration av det oändliga goda. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*ibid.*, sid. 467): "När människan icke har några andra gudar och för sin vägledning ej vänder sig till något annat än det enda fullkomliga Sinnet, är hon Guds likhet, ren och evig, med det Sinne, som ock var i Kristus".

Christian Scientister få glädja sig åt det bästa i livet, emedan de lära sig lita på att Gud leder dem vid varje steg, som de taga. Genom ett omsorgsfullt studium av Kristen Vetenskaps lära vinna de en klarare förståelse av Gud och av människans oskiljbara samband med Gud. De lära känna Gud såsom oändligt, allsmäktigt, alltid närvarande Sinne och förstå, att emedan Han är alltid närvarande, är Hans oändliga godhet likaledes alltid närvarande och uttryckes i vishet, hälsa, harmoni, lycka, riklig tillgång och uppfyllelse.

Det har blivit uppenbarat, att Gud är Kärlek, oändlig Kärlek, och att Han alltid är tillgänglig för alla. Kärleken befriar människosläktet och leder till allt gott. Frid och glädje och makt vänta dem som i ödmjukhet vända sig till gudomlig Kärlek för lösandet av varje problem. Obeslutsamhetens dimma skingras, och vår väg blir tydlig, i den mån Guds fullkomliga plan för människan upprullas för oss. Den rätta vägen klargöres på alla punkter genom förståelsen av Sanning och Kärlek, såsom uppenbarade genom Kristen Vetenskap.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Divine Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO has not often felt a deep desire to know just which road to take, just which way to go, just what to do about some question which must be decided? The disturbing effects of indecision often turn one sincerely and prayerfully to God, though God may as yet be little understood by the individual as the infinite, all-knowing divine Mind, and though one may not thus far have known his real self as the precise image and likeness of that Mind, and therefore capable of manifesting infinite intelligence. Nothing is more heartening and sustaining than to realize that divine Love is ever available to point out the way—the way to all good, peace and plenty, health and happiness.

It is never difficult to decide quickly to accept that which we know to be good. There are, however, questions which seem difficult to decide. The more closely the wrong way counterfeits the right way, the more difficult it seems to choose between the right and the wrong. This indicates the necessity for one carefully to differentiate between spiritual intuitions, unfolding to us God's perfect plan, and erring mortal suggestions, leading to that which is not good.

The Israelites loved God. They loved good. They looked to and depended upon God to guide them through their wilderness experiences on to the promised land—to peace, and joy, and righteous achievement. God, Mind, guided them safely, step by step. Our spiritually inspired Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 566): "As the children of Israel were guided triumphantly through the Red Sea, the dark ebbing and flowing tides of human fear,—as they were led through the wilderness, walking wearily through the great desert of human hopes, and anticipating the promised joy,—so shall the spiritual idea guide all right desires in their passage from sense to Soul, from a material sense of existence to the spiritual, up to the glory prepared for them who love God."

Solomon prayed earnestly for "an understanding heart" that he might "discern between good and bad" (I Kings 3:9). Because his desires were unselfish, because he asked not for material things, or for revenge against those believed to be his enemies, it is recorded that God not only answered his prayer for "an understanding heart," but also provided for him "both riches, and honour" (3:13).

Through Christian Science we learn that God is infinite divine Mind, that this all-seeing and all-knowing Mind is omnipotent, ever present, and evincible. God being infinite good, He knows no evil, no wrong way, no mistake, no erroneous decision. Perfect Mind created all, including man, and made it good. As we learn to see ourselves as God sees us, as Mind's image and likeness, perfect, good, truly intelligent, we find that this scientific unity can be demonstrated here and now. God never created a man unlike Himself, who could function erroneously, do a wrong thing, or make a mistake.

Because there may seem to be two or more ways to go, or because we may not be just sure of the next step to take, an anxious desire may be experienced, even sometimes a longing, for someone to whom we may go for advice, someone with whom we may discuss our problem. Albeit the kindly assistance of those who are experienced is often helpful and heartening, and thereby courage may be often renewed; and we may even be made to see our own ability to choose wisely between good and evil—yet there may come a time when a problem is of such a character that there seems to be not even one to whom we can go for help. Then we may well turn to God, recognize and acknowledge His supremacy, declare and realize that God is the all-knowing and all-loving divine Mind, ever available to guide us safely through every human experience into a better understanding and demonstration of infinite good. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 467), "Having no other gods, turning to no other but the one perfect Mind to guide him, man is the likeness of God, pure and eternal, having that Mind which was also in Christ."

Christian Scientists enjoy the better things of life because they learn to depend upon God to guide them in every step they take. From a careful study of the teachings of Christian Science they gain a clearer understanding of God, and of man's inseparable relationship to God. They learn to know God as infinite, omnipotent, and ever-present Mind, and understand that because He is ever present His infinite goodness is likewise ever present, and is expressed in wisdom, health, harmony, happiness, plenty, fruition.

It is revealed that God is Love, infinite Love, and is ever available to all. Love liberates mankind and leads to all good. Peace and joy and power await those who turn humbly to divine Love for the solution of every problem. The mist of indecision is dispelled, and our way becomes clear as God's perfect plan for man is unfolded to us. The right way at all points is made plain through an understanding of Truth and Love as revealed in Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Day's End

THE sun, a red hibiscus,
Closed its petals;
Flying birds trace a pattern in the sky.
Across the lake
Black trees hammered the sunset's gold
Like figures on a Japanese vase.
A ripple passed over the water,
Night's breath trembled in the darkness
Like a sigh;
When the dream was shattered
By a wild bird's cry.

—NAN M. WELLER, in "Modern American Poetry." (New York: Galleon.)

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Rice	0	1	0	10	.000
Arkansas	0	2	12	26	.000
Texas	0	0	0	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 23—Rice Institute's aspiration for its second consecutive Southwest Conference championship was given a severe jolt last week as the Southern Methodist University Mustangs of Dallas defeated the Owls, 10-to-0, in a game which critics agree may decide the 1935 title.

Twenty-six thousand spectators, the largest crowd ever to watch a Southern Methodist team play at home, witnessed the two undefeated and untied elevens as they battled three periods without scoring, and then saw the Mustangs suddenly crush the visitors in the final 10 minutes of the fourth period.

The Methodists' conclusive triumph, while considered by critics an upset in a way, was in line with the unwritten football law of the Southwest Conference: that no team be allowed to win the championship two straight years.

It was the brilliant playing of Robert A. Wilson '36, halfback, individual scoring champion of the Southwest in 1933 and 1934 and leader in the current race, that carried the Mustangs to the triumph. Besides his many spectacular runs throughout the contest, Wilson scored the Ponies' lone touchdown and placed the ball in a position for Maurice Orr '36, tackle, to boot a field goal.

Texas Christian Leads

Meanwhile, in Fort Worth, Texas Christian University was defeating Texas A. & M. to gain possession of the lead in the Conference standing. Despite a last-half rally which brought the Farmers within one touchdown of victory, the Toads bowled over the Aggie eleven, 19 to 14. The triumph gave the Christians two Conference victories. It was the first Conference contest for the Aggies.

The Southwest Conference lost one game and won two in intersectional battles. Texas captured a wild game from Centenary, 19 to 13, and evened the count for the humiliating 9-to-6 defeat to the Gentlemen last year. Baylor nosed out Oklahoma City, 2 to 0, and Arkansas gave Louisiana State University a scare, but lost, 13 to 7.

Two Conference games are scheduled for this week end. Texas will open its Conference season against Rice Institute in a game that is expected to have just as many thrills and play just as important a role in the final selection of the season's winner as the Southern Methodist-Rice game last week. Despite their loss to the Mustangs last week, the Owls are regarded by critics to have an excellent chance to jump back into the Conference race this week. The Owls will rule the slight favorites.

Baylor, winner of one Conference victory, will meet the hapless Texas Aggies in College Station. The Golden Bears, "dark horses" this season, while still untied and undefeated, will only enter the game on about even terms with the Aggies. Texas A. & M. has suffered three setbacks this year, but has played a more difficult schedule than the Baylor eleven.

Southern Methodist to Win

Southern Methodist is expected to smother Harlin-Simmons, Arkansas is favorite to win from College of Ozarks and Texas Christian is picked to nose out Centenary in the other games this week end.

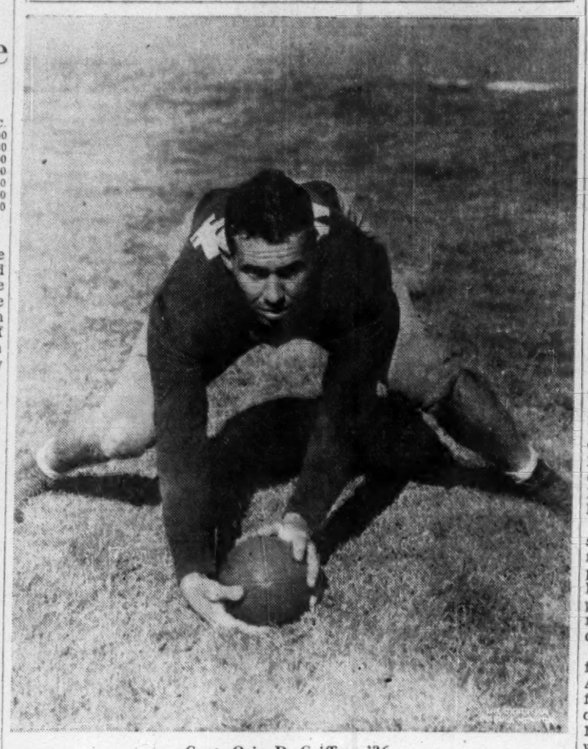
With the exception of Arkansas and Texas A. & M., the Southwest Conference schools are having the best season in the history of the organization. Southern Methodist may outdo the best of any of the Southern Methodist teams during the years of the "aerial circus fame." Rice Institute appears stronger than last season when the Owls won the Southwest title and went through the year with but one defeat and one tie game. Baylor, while still a "dark horse," is not to be overlooked and may finish the season with as brilliant a record as the 1923 Baylor eleven.

Critics believe that the Southwest Conference champion this year has a chance of being recognized as a Rose Bowl contender. Southern Methodist, Baylor and Texas Christian are still undefeated and untied, and Texas and Rice have lost but one game each.

Canadiens Sign Couture

QUEBEC, Oct. 23 (AP)—Lolo Couture, right wing of the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League last season, has signed to play with the Montreal Canadiens, the Canadiens announced today.

One of the Best Big Six Centers



Capt. Orin D. Griffing '36
Kansas State College Varsity Football Team

Armour Meets Youth He Admired in '33

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 23 (AP)—Tommy Armour, who two years ago predicted Johnny Revolta would "go a long way" in golf, today was the last man between the bushy-haired Milwaukee pro and the goal of his glory jaunt through golfdom.

And with the silver-haired veteran squared off against a youth who little more than two years ago was entering his first major tournament, the title match of the Professional Golfers' Association promised to be packed with thrills.

The 40-year-old veteran, challenged by the youngster's zip, drive and ambition, can answer with cunning, experience, and keen skill.

Armour has won every major tournament for which he was eligible. The 24-year-old Revolta flashed over the golfing horizon in 1933 with a victory in the Miami open.

It was after this record-smashing victory that Armour made the prediction which rose to haunt him today.

"I won't try to play better than Armour," said Revolta after reaching the final by defeating Al Zimmerman, the Portland (Ore.) par breaker, 4 and 2. "I'll simply play par, and if he can beat it, then he will win."

Armour got his ticket to the title match by disposing of the perennially threatening Al Watrous, 2 and 1.

Southwest Conference Football Scores

Rice		**Texas A. & M.**	
38-St. Mary's (T.)	0	27-Austin	6
10-L. S. U.	7	25-Sam Houston	0
27-Duquesne	7	0-Temple	14
14-Creighton	0	6-Centenary	7
0-S. M. U.	10	14-T. C. U.	19
89	24	82	46
So. Methodist		**Arkansas**	
39-Denton	0	51-Ark. Frosh	0
60-Austin	0	12-Kan. State T.	0
14-Tulsa	0	7-T. C. U.	13
35-Wash. (Mo.)	6	6-Baylor	13
10-Rice	0	7-L. S. U.	13
158	6	83	39
Baylor		**Texas Christian**	
39-Southwestern	0	41-Howard Payne	0
14-Simmons	0	28-Denton	11
6-Tex. A. & I.	0	13-Arkansas	7
13-Arkansas	6	13-Tulsa	0
2-Okla. City	0	19-Tex. A. & M.	14
74	6	114	31
Texas			
38-Texas A. & I.	6		
6-L. S. U.	18		
12-Oklahoma	7		
19-Centenary	13		
75	44		

Alekhine Leads, 5 Games to 2

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23 (AP)—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris won the ninth game of his world championship chess match from Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam in 40 moves last night. The victory gave the champion a lead of 5 games to 2, with 2 games drawn. Dr. Alekhine, with the white pieces, played a dashing game against Euwe's French Defense. The latter was at a disadvantage as early as the fourteenth move. The tenth game will be played at Gouda Thursday night.

All Six Teams Swing in Line This Week End

Big Six Football Standing

	W	T	L	Pts. For	Pts. Agst.	P C
Oklahoma	1	0	0	16	0	1.000
Nebraska	1	1	0	20	7	1.000
Kansas State	0	1	0	0	0	.000
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Iowa State	0	0	2	7	26	.000

Big Six Games This Week

Oct. 26—Oklahoma and Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb.; Kansas State and Kansas at Lawrence, Kan.; Missouri and Iowa State at Ames, Iowa.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 23—It's a closed schedule in the football championship race of the Big Six this week. Three games bring every team against another Conference member. The trend of affairs makes the Oklahoma invasion of Nebraska, at Lincoln, one of the season's most crucial. Both are undefeated in the league, each has one victory, and Nebraska has been tied.

Second in importance is the Kansas State visit to Kansas at Lawrence, Kan. The K. S. C. Wildcats played a scoreless tie with Nebraska last week, which sets them up as a pretty strong eleven. Kansas was resting after a defeat, 42 to 0, received at Michigan State.

Missouri makes its bow in the Conference race against Iowa State at Ames, Iowa. The latter met defeat for the second time at the hands of a league rival, losing to Oklahoma, 16 to 0, while the Missouri Tigers were taking a siesta. In view of this conditioning opportunity, and its three respectavle non-Conference victories, Missouri may be favored.

Minnesota Backwash

In its game last Saturday, Nebraska appeared to be floundering in a backwash of the Minnesota game. The Cornhuskers never got inside the Kansas State 30-yard line, made only six first downs to the latter's 10, and gained a net of only 70 yards by rushing while the Wildcats gathered 133. The K-State line rushed through to spoil the running plays of Jerry La Noue and Lloyd Cardwell, star halfbacks, and messed up the pass throwing of John Howell, quarterback. The light Nebraska line may find similar strength to deal with in the Oklahoma game. The Sooners last year were beaten, 6 to 0, by Nebraska.

Their strong defense against Iowa State, however, indicates there may be a different story to tell Saturday. The Sooners allowed Ames only three first downs and a net gain of 37 yards by rushing. They broke up the Cyclone pass attack, allowing only six of 19 to be completed. With a powerful line and three husky ball carriers, Bill Breeden and Elmo Hewes, halfbacks, and Ben Poynor, fullback, they smashed 70 yards to score in 12 plays, mostly through the Ames guards. Breeden, a 200-pounder, scored the first touchdown. With Iowa State worn down, the Sooner second team drove 80 yards in eight plays. With reverse plays from the double wing back formation, Huddleston, Raleigh Francis and Karey Fuqua, backs, advanced to the 10-yard mark, from where Fuque, with perfect blocking, dashed for the goal. Raphael Boudreau, halfback, began the scoring with a 25-yard place kick in the second quarter.

May Carry Battle

The Kansas State backs, Maurice Elder, Ted Warren and Leo Ayers, may carry the battle to Kansas as they did to Nebraska. The hard, twisting runs of Fullback Elder and the lateral and forward passes of Halfback Warren and Quarterback Ayers gained a lot of yardage, but could not get by the Nebraska secondary. Capt. Dean Griffing led the aggressive K-State line. The Wildcats on their title march last year defeated Kansas, 13 to 0.

Iowa State got its tricky lateral-forward aerial attack going just once. A series of passes in which Al Waite, Harold Birney and Harold Miller participated gained 35 yards but failed on the 18-yard line. Oklahoma broke up the passing and ended the drive by intercepting a forward. This kind of attack may work against Missouri, which was beaten last year, 13 to 0, by Ames. It is apparent, however, the Tigers are improving and have a good chance to score their first conference victory in several years.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Lafayette Athletics and the New Director

THE announcement issued yesterday from Lafayette College that Henry W. (Eskie) Clark, assistant director of athletics at Harvard University, had been appointed director of athletics at that institution is one that deserves more than passing attention for several reasons. In the first place, it marks the establishment of a new post at Lafayette and assures that college of a more stable and worth-while athletic policy for the future. Heretofore the departments of physical education and athletics have been under separate direction, and a committee, which had been studying the situation for the past two years, wisely came to the conclusion that one department covering all of the physical activities of the college would be for the best in every way.

Eskie Clark

To Rank as Professor

When the new director assumes his post the first day of next year, he will be given the rank of a professor, and under him will be all of those who are connected with the departments of athletics, physical education and health. His field will be a broad one, and it is expected that Lafayette will take an even higher place among the leaders in intramural sports as well as intercollegiate athletics, in which it has always enjoyed a fair name. In appointing Clark, Lafayette has unquestionably made a wise choice.

Has Worked His Way Up

It would be hard to find a more colorful career than Clark's. Born in Alaska, he prepared for Harvard at schools in Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash., and Phillips Exeter Academy. While at Harvard, despite the fact he had to work his way through college, he was regular center on the varsity football team his junior and senior years, and graduated magna cum laude in 1923. He received his A. M. degree the following year, and has nearly completed his work for a Ph. D. degree. His first college work after graduation was as head football coach and dean of freshmen at Trinity College in 1925. In 1926, he returned to Harvard as assistant graduate treasurer and coach of the centers on the football team, and in 1928 he was made assistant athletic director, which position he has held ever since.

Well Qualified for His Work

In announcing the appointment, President Lewis of Lafayette expressed much pleasure over Clark's acceptance of the position. Having had to work his way through college, Clark knows just what problems the young college man of today is up against, and he has shown in his work at Harvard that he is most sympathetic to the student who is ready and anxious to progress against any handicap either in the classroom or on the field of sport. His personal experience in athletics has also given him a keen insight into their many problems, and, with the high type of sportsmanship which he has always maintained himself and has insisted on others maintaining, his work will not only be of great benefit to Lafayette, but will be felt throughout the intercollegiate athletic world.

Sporting Around the Hub

Bruins and Cubs In Pre-Season Tussle This Week

ARRANGEMENTS were completed today for the Boston Bruins' opening game of the training-camp season, their annual pre-season battle with the Bruins Cubs of the Canadian-American Hockey League. The teams will play a full game at the St. John (N. B.) rink on Friday night, the climax of the first week of training, which so far has seen excellent progress made.

General Manager Arthur H. Ross is busy working on plans for a series of exhibition games to follow with Les Canadiens, and by tomorrow he expects to be able to announce dates and places for a series which is expected to fit the Bruins for the opening of the National League season, three weeks away.

Frank Patrick put his Bruins squad through a practice scrimmage early today, and the players faced another session this afternoon. Fred Hitchman, the Cubs manager, was on hand to see his players in action for the first time this season, and Ross, Patrick and Hitchman—in fact, the entire camp—were waiting with interest the chance to see the 13 young amateur players under fire, four or five of the newcomers already having impressed.

* * *

More News From the Hockey Front—There seems to be no question at all that the Bruins have picked up a fine player in Bobby Bower, 20-year-old right winger who though he played amateur hockey in Kitchener a year ago had to be drafted by the Bruins from Syracuse because he had been on that club's negotiation list. Bower was "tops" as an amateur, and the youngster handled himself in a way that brings smiles to the usually austere Mr. Ross and the equally austere Mr. Patrick, both of whom have seen widely heralded amateur phenoms bust up so often in major league hockey that they take nothing for granted. . . . The arrival of the Bruins' superstar, Eddie Shore, in camp tomorrow is eagerly waited by all hands. Shore left Edmonton on Sunday and is due here late tomorrow afternoon or Friday at the latest. He will not play in the Cubs-Bruins game Friday, but he will be ready when the series opens next week with Canadiens. Art Ross vigorously denied Shore was a holdout, in answer to Canadian newspaper stories. Shore and the Bruins management are in complete accord regarding his contract for the coming season and Eddie will sign that contract just as soon as he arrives. . . . Of the entire Bruins squad, no player seems more happy at being in a Boston uniform again than Cooney Weiland. He has been playing in a line with Dit Clapper and Jack Beattie, and the trio promises to be one of the outstanding lines of the National League this year. Clapper and Weiland have not worked together since 1932, but in 1930, when the Bruins smashed through the regular season winning 38 games, losing five and tying one, the pair with Dutch Gainor formed one of hockey's gallery of fame lines. They were known as the dynamite trio, and between them, Dit Clapper and Cooney Weiland, they scored 84 goals and had 50 assists. The Bruins camp hopes for another burst of scoring from these highly popular players this season.

* * *

Fairway Fables—The Charles River Country Club professional, John Bernardi, will escape the cold of Boston's winter this year as he has been engaged to act as pro at the twin Banis and Preston courses in Cuba . . . Bernardi plans to sail from New York on Dec. 1 and return to the States around the middle of March to resume his duties at the Newton Center club . . . Mrs. R. C. Cushman, with a handicap of 12, won first honors, finishing on the eighteenth fairway, in the weekly event for women golfers, a tombstone tournament at the Brae Burn Country Club yesterday. . . . Women golfers of the Worcester Country Club were hostesses yesterday to the women of the Woodland Golf Club of Newton in an invitation tournament at the Summit links . . . Mrs. Roy Tewksbury, with 101, and Mrs. J. E. St. John, with 109, won low gross prizes for Woodland golfers, and Mrs. E. C. Hughes and Mrs. H. O. McCauley, tied at 105, won low gross for Worcester women. . . . At the annual meeting of the Commonwealth Country Club, held at the clubhouse, Algonquin Road, Chestnut Hill, the following officers were elected: For president, Alex R. Keltie; for vice-president, Ferdinand J. Blake; for treasurer, Arthur R. Robertson; for secretary, J. W. F. Kennedy. The first meeting of the board of directors will be held Oct. 28. The treasurer's report showed the club in good financial standing, and with good prospects for the future.

* * *

Tech Riflemen Report—The Massachusetts Technology rifle team reported yesterday for its first practice of the season, under the guidance of Maj. James F. C. Hyde of the military science department. Last year the team made the best record of any of the M. I. T. sports teams, and is expected to make a good showing this season. The schedule: Nov. 22—Yankee Division; 29—Marines. Dec. 6—Arlington Rifle and Revolver Club; 13—Bowdoin (postal match); 19—Beverly Rifle and Revolver Club (postal match). Jan. 10—Lowell Textile; 17—Northeastern. Feb. 15—United States Naval Academy. March 7—University of New Hampshire; 14—United States Military Academy.

* * *

Gridiron Sidelines—With the return of Coach Dick Harlow from New York, the Harvard varsity footballers were put through a scrimmage behind the secret practice fence for more than an hour yesterday. . . . Tack Hardwick, Harvard's All-America end, on his way to watch Harvard's practice sessions yesterday was almost thrown for a loss when a manager, demanding a pass, did not recognize the name and asked: "Have you ever played football for Harvard?" Hardwick, so the story goes, mumbled "yes," and passed through the gate. . . . Jim Musick is expected to accompany the Boston Redskins of the National Professional Football League when the team leaves for two games away from home. . . . Musick has been out of the game since the beginning of the season for physical reasons and hopes to see action against Pittsburgh and the Detroit Lions. . . . Larry Templeton, Northeastern University veteran, has earned a place in the first team lineup, and will no doubt start against Lowell Textile on Saturday. . . . Templeton, playing against Alfred and Norwich for a total of only five plays, scored two touchdowns, and has continued his fine play in daily practice. . . . Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University, dissatisfied with the performance of the Terriers against Bates last Saturday, plans to shake up his starting lineup for the game against Vermont Saturday. . . . Only Co-Capt. Warren McNamara is certain of starting Saturday. . . . The other 10 players will be selected on the basis on practice this week. . . . The game this week end will be the seventh meeting between B. U. and Vermont.

Notre Dame Sets New Gold Cup Class Mark

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23 (AP)—Notre Dame, owned by Herbert Mendelson of Detroit, boosted the mile record for the Gold Cup class to 76.08 miles an hour on the Detroit River yesterday, adding 3.36 miles an hour to the mark made a week ago at Lake George, N. Y., by George Reis's El Lagarto.

Clell Perry, pilot, and Winton Buck, mechanic, were in the boat as it raced a measured mile four times. The best time down the river was 46.15 seconds, a mile-per-hour average of 78.01. Her fastest time up was 48.55 seconds for a 76.08 average.

The run was conducted by Commodore Hugh Gunnison and Leonard Thomson, American Power Boat Association secretary, the judges, and the mark will be submitted to the A. P. B. A. for approval.

Jimmy Foxx Will Not Be Traded, Says Mack

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 (AP)—The signs were pointed yesterday against the sale of first-baseman Jimmy Foxx of the Athletics, despite the frequent rumors that have had the burly slugger going to any one of four clubs before the 1936 season starts.

Connie Mack himself denied the possibility of a sale or trade, while from Boston came word that Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox, frequently mentioned as bidding for Foxx, would stick by first-baseman Dahigren for 1936.

Mack, returning from New York where he had been reported conferring with Red Sox and New York Yankee officials, announced he will be "very much surprised if I make any kind of a deal with another American League club."

"I think that every one of my regulars, including Foxx, Roger Cramer, Eric McNair and Frank Higgins, will still be in Athletic uniforms next year," he stated emphatically.

"I made no deals or even had any negotiations while I was away. In fact, I saw no baseball men at all."

$24,937.15 Goes to Charity

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Checks for $3312.38 will be mailed tomorrow to each of three Chicago charities, representing their shares of the proceeds from the Chicago Bears-College All Stars football game at Soldier Field Aug. 29. After deducting federal taxes and the expense of staging the contest, $24,937.15 remained for division among the charities, the Chicago Tribune, sponsor of the event, announced. With the tax deducted, the gate amounted to $94,481.40. A crowd of 77,450 paying spectators saw the battle, which the Bears won, 5 to 0.

Pennsylvania Telephone Bonds

Public offering of a new issue of $5,200,000 first mortgage bonds, 4 per cent series due 1965, of Pennsylvania Telephone Corporation, is being made at a price of 101 and accrued interest by an underwriting group composed of Bonbright & Company, Inc., Paine, Webber & Co., and Mitchum, Tully & Co.

Passage Booked For Winter Sports Teams

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 — The American Olympic Committee, through Dr. Graeme Hammond, president emeritus, announced yesterday that three winter sports teams of American athletes will sail from here on Jan. 3 in the S. S. Manhattan and that passage has been booked. The vote to send the winter sports teams was unanimous, according to Dr. Hammond, despite the agitation concerning participation of the United States in the 1936 Olympics in Germany.

Passage has been booked for the skiing, speed-skating and bobsleighing teams. It is also highly possible that the ice hockey squad will sail on that date. The bobsleigh and hockey teams are under the jurisdiction of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, which will meet in this city on Dec. 6 to decide on the A. A. U. attitude.

The announcement that passage has been booked did not exactly come as a surprise. It was announced as early as last summer that Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the American Olympic Committee, had made reservations for housing the United States athletes at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where the Winter Olympics will open on Feb. 6, 1936.

Skoronski Declared Ineligible at Purdue

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 23 (AP)—The Purdue University faculty athletic committee ruled E. J. Skoronski '36, captain and center of the Boilermaker football eleven, ineligible for further competition yesterday after investigation revealed he played football while a student at Georgetown University in 1931.

Announcement of the committee's ruling came from Prof. William Marshall, chairman of the group. The faculty inquiry was said to have shown Skoronski played a few minutes as a reserve in one game with the Georgetown team. Under Big Ten rules, this is regarded as a season's competition, and since Skoronski has been varsity center at Purdue for two years, his college competition is ended.

Chicago Cubs Book 25 Exhibition Games

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs will get at least one chance for partial revenge against the Detroit Tigers next year.

In an ambitious spring training schedule, extending from California through Florida, the Cubs yesterday announced they had scheduled an exhibition with the Tigers at Lakeland, Fla., for March 27.

A total of 25 games, chiefly against major league teams, will be on the Cub spring schedule, which follows:

March 13, 14, 15, Chicago White Sox at Los Angeles; 18, Pittsburgh at San Antonio, Texas; 19, Houston at Houston; 20, Cleveland at New Orleans; 21 and 22, New York Giants at Pensacola, Fla.; 23, Giants at Selma, Ala.; 24, Giants at Dothan, Ala.; 25, Giants at Pensacola, Fla.; 26, Giants at Pensacola, Fla.; 26, Giants at Tallahassee, Fla.; 27, Detroit at Lakeland, Fla.; 28, Cincinnati at Tampa, Fla.; 29, New York Yankees at St. Petersburg, Fla.; 30, St. Louis Cardinals at Bradentown, Fla.; 31, Brooklyn at Clearwater, Fla.

April 1, Philadelphia Nationals at Winter Haven, Fla.; 2, Boston Red Sox at Sarasota, Fla.; 7, Birmingham at Birmingham; 9, Nashville at Nashville; 10, 11, 12, White Sox at Chicago.

Big Six Football Scores

Nebraska		**Missouri**	
28-Chicago	7	39-William Jewell	0
20-Iowa State	7	7-Warrensburg	0
7-Minnesota	12	20-Colorado	6
0-Kansas State	0		
55	26	66	6
Kansas State		**Kansas**	
12-Duquesne	0	7-Notre Dame	28
0-Fort Hays	3	42-St. Benedict's	0
0-Marquette	14	0-Mich. State	42
0-Nebraska	0		
12	17	49	70
Oklahoma		**Iowa State**	
3-Colorado	0	6-Cornell (Iowa)	6
25-New Mexico	0	7-Nebraska	20
7-Texas	12	23-Upper Iowa	0
16-Iowa State	0	0-Oklahoma	16
51	12	36	42

Record Series Melon Is Sliced By Commissioner

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis yesterday sliced up the biggest World Series player melon in the history of baseball, giving each of the world's championship Detroit Tigers a cut worth $6544.76, but he withheld the losers' shares belonging to the Chicago Cubs.

Although many observers suspected that the Cub cut, worth $4198.52 to each player, was held back for fine levying purposes because of the arguments and battles with American League Umpire George Moriarty, the commissioner explained the delay by saying, "We haven't had time yet to mail their checks out."

"Do you plan to fine any of the Cubs for their battles with Moriarty?" he was asked.

"If anything is to be announced along that line, you'll hear about it in plenty of time," he parried. "No, the Cub checks haven't been held back for any special reason except that we haven't had time yet to mail them. Why, we haven't paid the official scorers yet."

Meanwhile, rumors were current that Manager Charlie Grimm, Capt. Elwood English and Shortstop Bill Jurges of the Cubs would be fined $500 each for their outbursts against Moriarty during the series. English, so the rumors went, was almost certain to receive a fine as he was one of the leaders in razzing Moriarty and Detroit players.

In receiving $6544.76 apiece, the Tigers beat the former high individual cut obtained by the New York Giants as winners of the 1923 series over the New York Yankees. Each of the 1923 Giants received $6149.49. The Cubs just missed collecting a record losers' cut. In the 1932 series against the Yankees, they received $4244.60 with their now famous "tight-wad" cut, so named because they split their melon into only 18 slices.

The $100,000 from radio rights, coupled with near-capacity crowds at Navin and Wrigley Fields, accounted for the record cut. Gross receipts also came close to the record, totaling $1,173,794 as against the mark set in the St. Louis Cardinal-Yankee series in 1926 of $1,207,864.

Money was distributed to other players on second, third, and fourth place clubs as follows: New York Yankees and St. Louis Cardinals, each club $29,302.02; Cleveland Indians and New York Giants, each $19,868.01; Boston Red Sox and Pittsburgh Pirates, each $9934.

Pitcher Roxie Lawson and outfielder Hubert Shelley, who played only part of the 1934 season with the world champions, received quarter shares of $1636.19 as did clubhouse boys Bob Conway and Alex Okray. Neal Conway, Tiger groundskeeper, received a half share of $3272.38.

Taffy Abel Released

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—National Hockey League fans probably have seen big Clarence (Taffy) Abel, for years a star defenseman, in action for the last time, Abel, a holdout all last season, refused to report for practice again this year and drew his outright release from the Chicago Black Hawks. Salary differences caused him to fail to answer roll call.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 25c-35c-45c.
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M., 50c-55c-65c.
Operating: Downyflake Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
CAMBRIDGE: 5A Central Square
BROCKTON: 135 Main Street
BOSTON: 252 Mass. Avenue
ALLSTON: 168 Harvard Avenue

Cafe Minerva
A Pleasant Place to Dine
Special Luncheon, 50c
Special Dinner, 75c
Sunday Dinners, 75c-$1.00
Music, Dancing from 6 P. M.
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17 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

LUNCHEON 35¢ DINNER 45¢-50¢
TU-UP-KUM
SECOND FLOOR
248 MASS.-AVE. near Publishing House

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

THE HOMESTEAD
55 WASHINGTON STREET
Grace Dodge Rooney, Owner
Formerly of The Homestead
Asbury Park and Ocean Grove
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1.50

Marie's
Luncheon 50c and 75c
Dinner 75c-$1.00
Pastries—Ice Cream
538 William St., Cor. Prospect Or. 3-3210

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Also visit Russian Bear, Thompson, Conn.

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily
Also a la Carte

BRITTANY COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON — TEA — DINNER
A Nice Place to Eat
222 NEWBURY STREET

The Viking Restaurant
Announces the opening of the VIKING SUPPER ROOM—the Place Unique—with After Theatre Music and Supper Dancing.
442 STUART STREET AT DARTMOUTH
Kenmore 6520—Open Sundays

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M	O	T	E	S	T	S								

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Listening—For the Great Heart of Humanity

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Attractive Women

From an Unwritten Chapter of My Own Etiquette Book

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITHIN the span of the past week there came to its climax and close one of the most heartening of the many fine activities in which women participate—the Forum on Current Problems held each year in New York under the auspices of the New York Herald Tribune. This three-day discussion of pivotal problems, led by men and women who are themselves taking significant part in tackling these problems, and attended by some 2000 women, was conceived by a woman, Mrs. William Brown Meloney, and built up on a truly grand faith in the worth of an intelligent, trained woman-thought to the nation and to the world.

If any of you feel inadequate to the study and understanding of such matters, take heart. The women who attend this Forum, now in its fifth year, and the women who take active part in planning and leading it, have proved that inadequacy is not a truth concerning us.

The subjects this year are in themselves an unstated declaration that women are able thinkers on current problems; as also do these subjects challenge that we enlarge our thinking to embrace even the weightiest of national and international matters. "Trade and Peace"; "Some Assets of the Depression"; "Some Safeguards for the Future"; "The Rise of Culture in the United States"; "Propaganda: A Force for Good or Evil"; "What Americans Should Know of the New Philosophies of Governments"—these are the topics that engaged the thought of those who attended. Speakers of note included the President of the United States (whose speech had to be read), Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Hon. Cordell Hull, Sir Samuel Hoare (in a broadcast from London), the Hon. Josephine Roche, the Hon. Ogden Mills, Miss Helen Hayes, and others of equal significance in their respective fields.

* * *

The fact that such a Forum is conceived and planned by an able woman, for women, is good for us to think about. But for me, even better is the eagerness with which women in such numbers take advantage of this opportunity. There is always inspiration for us in the humility and earnestness with which women seek to understand current problems and to think their way through them to a co-operative solution.

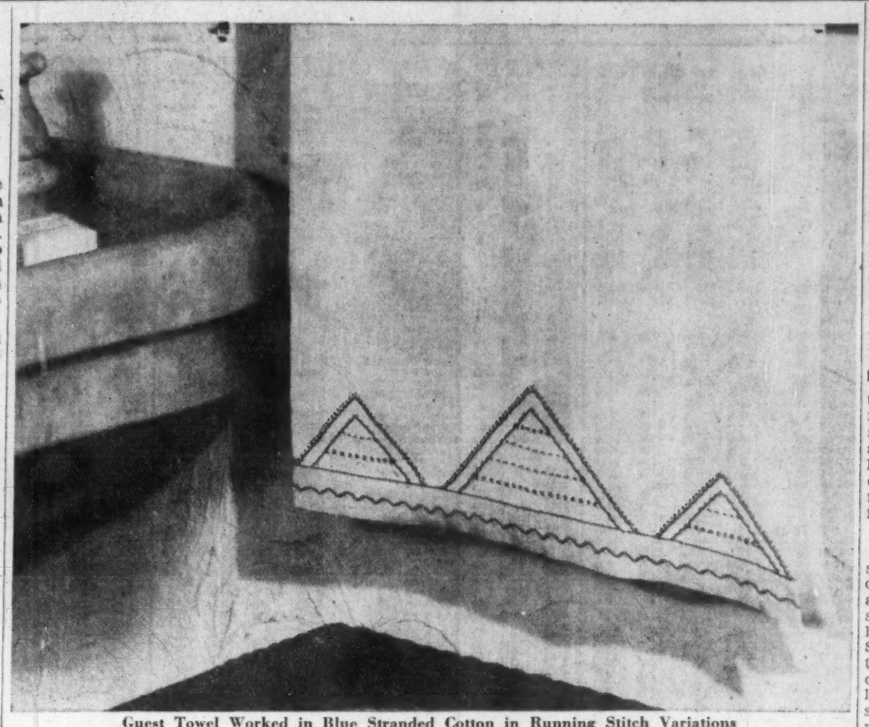
If ever I am tempted to join the ranks of those who write etiquette books, my chapter "On Being Attractive" will contain not a few paragraphs on women of this sort. I have seen women who might otherwise be counted plain and insignificant, become beautiful and unforgettable. And they became so, simply through being filled with a high and unselfish purpose to understand and to act intelligently in some cause that promised to help the human race. When a deep-hearted social purpose stirs the depths of them, they awake. They lose themselves in it; and their selflessness captures us. Nothing is counted too difficult; and their courage is beautiful. To help human beings to live better lives never leaves their thought; and the great-hearted love they express in this way lingers with us. They are supremely attractive.

* * *

Last week a woman who is well known on both sides of the Atlantic, and who at a luncheon given in her honor maintained she could not make speeches, made a speech that stirred us all to high enthusiasm. After years of active public life, speeches are evidently still hard for her. She is naturally shy and retiring; yet she exerts prominent leadership in the work that has captured her. The very humility in her speech was, in fact, not the least of its attractions. The point is, she has "sold out" to an ideal, and loves it far more than she loves herself. Yet, she "lives up" to herself in living her ideal. Which is why our thinking was enriched by her speech.

A little woman who could easily have counted her life well spent in bringing up a family, and doing it well against financial odds, has, now that her children need her less constantly, thrown herself into the cause of interesting women to become better informed and to participate more actively in government. "For years it seemed as if I could do nothing but wash dishes," she confessed to me the other day, "but I never let my thought stay in that dishpan. I could not do anything about social reform, but I could think. And I did think." She is an unassuming little person; but her eagerness to help women to measure up to their high abilities and opportunities is wonderfully attractive. Her visit, en route back to her home in British Columbia, was like one of those lovely sudden lights from the sunrise that bring out the color of surrounding hills.

Millicent Taylor



Guest Towel Worked in Blue Stranded Cotton in Running Stitch Variations

The Running Stitch—With Variations

Stitches and Their Application to Embroidery Designs

By Lilian Joy

First of eight lessons in simple embroidery.

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

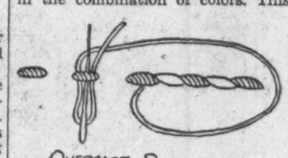
IN DOING embroidery one is apt to get into a rut and always use the same limited variety of stitches, just as the housewife sometimes lapses into a routine in her catering. To learn and use new stitches and variations of old ones not only adds greatly to the beauty of the work done and to the interest in doing it, but also develops an appreciation of examples seen from time to time at exhibitions and in museums.

Variations of several of the stitches used in plain needlework such as running, buttonhole and featherstitch can be applied in attractive ways to form decorative borders for lingerie and on children's frocks, and from such small beginnings an aptitude for more complicated stitches and designs may be acquired.

It is quite easy to teach oneself new stitches with the aid of the diagrams and explanations given in this series. The stitches, however, should be practiced well in order that the beginner may become an expert. A photograph of a design suited to each individual stitch will be given. The designs will be so simple that any reader will be able to work them out herself with a little help from a friend who has some knowledge of drawing.

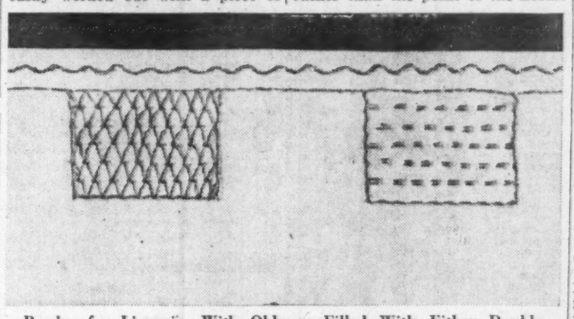
Practicing on a Sampler

The making of a sampler is also helpful. For this use a strip of fairly fine linen and work short lengths of each stitch on it using various colors. Practice is gained in this way not only in the actual technique but in the combination of colors. This



sampler will be very useful for reference when starting a new piece of work.

It is surprising the number of variations that there are of ordinary running stitch. These can be applied to delightful borders for household things and lingerie. One photograph gives an idea for a modern design for a border on a guest towel easily worked out with a piece of



Border for Lingerie, With Oblongs Filled With Either Double Running or Interlaced Running

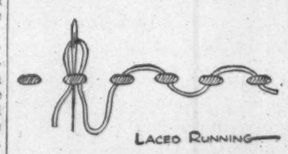
card and a pencil. The other photograph shows a notion for an edging with oblongs placed at intervals.

Stitches and Colors

The hem of the towel is secured with a row of double running, or Holbein stitch, and decorated with a line of laced running. The triangles are first outlined with two rows of overcast running and then a line of ordinary running on the outside. They are filled with spaced rows of plain and double running.

The embroidery is done in medium blue knitting cotton on a ready hemstitched towel. It would look very well also in rose or green.

To get the outline of the triangles lay a piece of stiff card with the tip of the angle coming 3½ inches



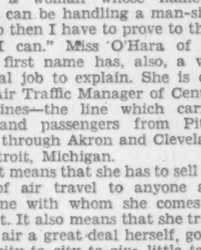
above the line of the hemstitch for the large triangle, and 1¾ inches above this line for the two smaller triangles. The lines of the inner triangles are then made ⅝ of an inch inside the outer ones. First do the filling, using a line of paired running at the base of each triangle. In the large triangle put two lines of single running and one line of paired running above with half an inch between the lines. The small triangles have only one row of the plain running. To do the paired running, place two lines of running stitches close together with the stitches in one line coming immediately below those in the other. Now outline the triangles with through the running stitch. It sometimes looks well to use a contrasting color for the overcasting stitch. This is one of the best stitches to use when a straight line is wanted for a border. A single thread of the material can be drawn to give this correct line. It is also good for stems and makes a bold outline for flower and leaf forms.

Laced Running

Laced running: Make a line of even running stitches. Take a second thread and, starting slightly below the first running stitch, slip the needle up under the first running stitch and down under the next stitch and so on to the end of the line. The second thread may be in a contrast. Use the head of the needle for the lacing. A very useful stitch for borders.

Interlaced Running

Interlaced running: A filling stitch. First fill the space with rows of even running stitches a quarter of an inch apart putting the running stitch in each line immediately below the space in the line above. Start with a second thread at the top on the right and slip the needle down under the first stitch on the line below and then up under the second stitch on the top line. Repeat to the end of the two top rows



of running. Start again on the third line of running stitches and carry the needle down under the first stitch on the line above and up under the next stitch on the third line and so on. Use the back of the needle. A good stitch for filling flower and leaf forms or geometrical forms in the modern type of embroidery.

Next Wednesday: The Buttonhole Stitch With Variations.

Embroidery Lessons

A Note From the Editor

A SERIES of eight Lessons in Simple Embroidery, with illustrations and diagrams showing stitches and designs, is to run weekly on the Women's Page, beginning today. The object of these articles is to show not only how to do embroidery stitches, but how to work out simple designs. The lessons are simple enough for the beginner, with more complicated designs in the later articles. In presenting them at this season it is felt that they may be especially useful in making attractive and individual holiday gifts.

Sharing Outgrown Clothing

With Thoughtful Touches to Make Gift a Loving One

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS is just the time of year to pass along to other households clothing that has served its purpose in one's own family, and, for one reason or another would otherwise be laid aside. This seasonal work of sorting out the family wardrobe includes both the looking over of winter garments which have been packed away during warm weather and the putting away of summer clothing. Outgrown garments, where there is no smaller person in the family to wear them, form a large proportion of the good, wearable clothing that each season is ready for a new home. To find just the right place for these adopted garments, where they will best fit the requirements of the family and be suited to the various activities of its members, is worth careful thought if both giver and recipient are to feel not only grateful but satisfied.

Contact with possible recipients often comes about in the most casual ways. For instance, a summer friendship between two families, one from the extreme South and the other from the Northwest, has resulted in an arrangement which provides the children of the southern family with pretty warm-weather clothing, suited to their climate during much of the winter. Friends living in different cities, each with children, may have an exchange arrangement with partly-worn garments, which gives each family more variety in its wardrobe than would otherwise be possible on a limited dress budget. It is claimed that this "long-distance" giving away of outgrown or used clothing has many advantages, as the recipients have none of that feeling of embarrassment which is sometimes evident when families are closely associated in the same neighborhood.

Little Changes

An understanding and considerate mother will, if possible, make at least minor changes in such gift garments, so that if the children are in the same school the handed-over clothing will not be too easily recognized. While oversensitiveness in children should not be encouraged, it need not be entirely overlooked and any feeling of this kind can usually be offset by favorable comments on the appearance of the garments and expressions of gratitude for such useful and timely gifts.

Many loving touches can go into the preparation of clothing being sent to new homes. Much of this preparatory work may be purely practical, while some may include pretty details not entirely utilitarian and sure to be appreciated by the new owners. In this latter category are appropriate accessories that will increase the value of the gift in the eyes of its recipient far above any effort or expense on the part of the giver. With boys' suits, for instance, there may be a new belt, a bright bordered handkerchief tucked in the coat pocket and several well chosen neckties. A muffler and cap will give a partly worn overcoat quite a different look and a pair of gloves in one pocket and a small change purse in another will be pleasant surprises! For young girls, there are any number of inexpensive accessories that would add charm to the box of gift clothing—a gay triangular kerchief for the neck and matching handkerchief, a pair of clips, a string of beads.

Hems and Cleaning

A mother who is sending a box of winter clothing to a home that has several children has included many summer dresses in the hope that the daintiest of these will do for party dresses even in winter, while the plainer frocks will be on hand ready for alterations in the between-season after the holidays, when so much home sewing is done. This practical mother always rips the hems on skirts she gives away, and, whether of cotton, wool or silk, the skirt is cleaned and pressed with the hem down ready for rehemming to the length needed for the new wearer. The line of the original hem is less likely to show if this precaution is taken. Pieces of each garment are also sent, together with any extra buttons or trimming, so that the home dressmaker can easily see what materials she has to work with, when alterations are made. This same thoughtfulness is shown by sending matching wools and yarns with sweaters and other knitted garments.

Paper patterns in sizes not likely again to be used in the family of the giver are often welcomed by the recipient of garments which are likely to need some alterations. So many of the patterns include two sets of sleeves, a pretty collar or scarf, that even the pictured model is a helpful suggestion of what can be done to bring a garment up to the requirements of its new owner. These may seem like trivial details, but they tell a practical story of loving thought which is the important feature of any gift.

Apple Picking Time in Virginia

"Here's to thee, old apple tree,
Whence thou may'st bud and
Whence thou may'st blow,
And whence thou may'st bear apples enow;
Hats full! Caps full!
Bushel-bushel-sacks full!
And my pockets full, too!
Huzza!"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna, Va.

TO THE tune of this quaint old English ballad, apples, big, red-cheeked, juicy and luscious, as early as 1700 were picked in old Virginia, which claims to have planted the first apple trees to be grown in the American colonies. It is said this odd little tune and the old custom found in certain parts of England, which consisted of saluting an apple tree with the contents of a bowl of cider having toast in it while the owner and his men circled the tree singing the old song, were brought to the shores of the new world about 1622 with the first scions and seeds of several European varieties of apples sent from England by the London Company.

As early as 1633 the Virginia House of Burgesses passed a law requiring a person who obtained a hundred acres of land to plant an apple orchard which must be protected by a fence, ditch, or hedge around it.

The renowned Lord Fairfax of Virginia, one of the great landowners of colonial times, demanded that each of his settlers plant from one to two hundred apple trees. Setting his tenants an example, for the English gentleman of that day was at heart a gardener, Lord Fairfax made large orchard plantings at Greenway Court in Clarke County, one of Virginia's fine old homesteads. Doubtless it was here that young George Washington, gained much useful knowledge on the subject of gardening and fruit growing. That Mr. Washington was interested in the subject of apple growing, and really conducted what might have been called an agricultural experiment station at Mount Vernon, is indicated by one entry to be found in his famous diary which reads, "Grafted 39 Newtown Pippins, which compleat the 5th row and which rows are all of this kind of fruit. Eighth row of this apple, also 54 in number. Seventh row has 25 graffs of the gloster white apples which compleat this row with this kind of fruit." From this it appears the Father of His Country planted two varieties of apples side by side so that bees might take pollen from one to the other.

From the time those first plantings of apple trees were made, especially the old-fashioned Winesaps, Pippins and York Imperials have occupied important places in the Old Dominion State, particularly in that section known as the Shenandoah Valley. Virginia apples now go out to many markets in this and other lands, especially England, the country from which they began their journey more than three hundred years ago.

In early spring, when the fragrance of apple blossoms fills the air, Virginians are glad they live in Virginia. But equally as delightful and just as interesting is life in Virginia during apple harvest time, one of the State's busiest seasons. Apple picking time in Virginia is a season of intense activity with its fair share of financial reward and satisfaction. F. J.

Speaking of Cellophane

San Francisco

Dear Editor:

Speaking of cellophane, here are a few of its possibilities: A more than attractive floor mat may be made from crocheted cellophane. I have made this article from cellophane which has been saved from bread wrappings and other covering. Every little piece is saved, and it more than repays me. The cellophane is cut into little strips about one-half inch in width or a little less. The strands may be twisted or left flat and crushed in the crocheting process. A rather heavy, bone hook should be used, or else a strong, metal one. These, together with much patience, will produce an unusual article. One should not be discouraged if the stitches are slightly irregular at times. The rough texture will give a richness to the hand-made work which a manufactured article will not always have.

I am also making sets of hot dish pads from crocheted cellophane. These will be useful household articles. They will make especially attractive gifts when done up in neat packages and wrapped in different colored cellophane. Other possibilities along this same line are mats to be placed under vases, bowls of flowers, flower pots, or coverings for unattractive flower pots.

Tiny, individual nut or candy dishes are delightful. They can be made the same way. The handles may be crocheted on, or strips of cellophane may be run through the tops of the baskets and formed into a handle. Two strips may be brought up from the sides so as to form a handle, and a bow tied at the top. Sets of six make very attractive gifts. Little white baskets touched off with sprigs of red berries are especially colorful.

Lacking a centerpiece for the festive table, one was made from cellophane. From this material, smallish squares were cut. The corners were brought together and given several twists so as to form a leaf. The outer tip may be pointed or round. About the base of the leaf, a long, narrow strip of cellophane is wrapped. This is wound around several times firmly so as to form a stem. The shorter stems are eventually caught into a larger branch which is formed with the same winding process.

A number of these branches were placed in a crystal bowl. The white leaves, green branches and crystal bowl looked very fine when placed in the center of a plain mirror. The edges of the mirror were concealed and decorated by sprays of the same leafy formation. The whole effect was very lovely, somewhat resembling the more expensive glass ornamental flowers used for various purposes. (Miss) G. B. C.

She Manages Air Traffic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT'S in a name?" asks Miss Twyla O'Hara with a shrug of her dainty shoulders. "Could anything sound more feminine, even namby-pamby, than the name Twyla? But it does me a lot of good. It arouses curiosity and people want to know how on earth a woman whose name is Twyla can be handling a man-sized job. So then I have to prove to them that I can." Miss O'Hara of the queer first name has, also, a very unusual job to explain. She is district Air Traffic Manager of Central Air Lines—the line which carries mail and passengers from Pittsburgh through Akron and Cleveland to Detroit, Michigan.

That means that she has to sell the idea of air travel to anyone and everyone with whom she comes in contact. It also means that she travels by air a great deal herself, going from city to city to give little talks about Central Air Lines to interested groups, showing pictures, and describing the comforts and conveniences of her planes to people who have never been aloft before. Recently when the line acquired some new Stinsons, Miss O'Hara went over the route from city to city acting as hostess to the interested citizens of each place who had been invited to go aloft to "try out" the new planes.

Enjoys Her Work

"This airplane business is still in its infancy," said the vivacious girl who walks with the swift easy grace of an athlete and who has the keen blue eyes of a flier. "Or maybe I should say I'm the baby in it, for while I've been flying since 1918, and have crossed the country many times by air, I have never taken the controls of a plane, and have been traffic manager less than a year. But as far as I'm concerned it's the most fascinating business in the world."

Miss O'Hara studied at Columbia University and entered the real estate business after leaving college. Then she was technician in a hospital for a number of years. On slender brown fingers she checked off the rest of her jobs. "I was an impresario running concerts for the Community Concert Association of America. Then I was an interior decorator, and then I taught school."

Girls Prove Dependable

J. C. Condon, president of Central Air Lines, does not feel that he is being radical in employing a girl in the traffic manager's job, although

Miss Twyla O'Hara
District Air Traffic Manager of the Central Air Lines

it has been customary for air lines to employ only men for that position. "I find that girls are dependable and trustworthy and quick as far as learning the ropes go," he said. "You know, I am the one who employs the only girl mail pilot—Miss Helen Richey. And she has certainly worked out beautifully as a pilot."

Cereal Box Makes Christmas Container

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's sometimes a problem how to pack glass, or fruit, jelly or jam held in glass, so it may be safely mailed or expressed to a destination without breakage. A glass jar of honey was attractively mailed last Christmas and arrived in splendid condition by being packed in a cardboard cereal box. The type used was the tall round style that runs six to eight inches high and has a neatly fitting cardboard cover. Empty round salt cartons are the next best substitute.

The Christmas cereal box mailed was decorated by simply being covered with holly-patterned paper smoothly pasted on cover, sides and bottom. Silver or gold paper would be equally seasonable.

The honey jar was slipped into the cereal box with plenty of tissue paper wadded to make it tight. The cover was fitted on and the cereal box then placed in a larger square box stuffed full of chopped newspaper to keep it from slipping about.

Fashion Nuggets

A vogue for brown furs with black suits has been started by Schiaparelli. It looks attractive because we know it is purposeful. If it were a combination initiated by an unimportant individual in behalf of thrift, should we commend the artistic effect? Our enjoyment depends not only upon what we see but also on the attitude of thought with which we regard it.

* * *

The flowers that bloom upon winter frocks this season are as numerous and gay as those that bloomed in the spring.

* * *

Tailored velvet jackets worn with wool skirts are smart.

* * *

Large triangular pockets set near the waistline are popular on skirts and blouses.

* * *

By means of veils, which are extremely chic, many difficult hats can be made becoming, for it is correct to drape them in any flattering fashion. Two-color veils are among the latest imports and can be used to make a commonplace hat distinguished. The colors are usually sharply divided, one tone draping the back and the other the front of the beret, turban, cap, or what-not.

* * *

Fur suits composed of skirts, jackets and waistcoats have been shown in London.

* * *

To accent slim waists eight-inch belts of strange materials and sometimes richly ornamented, are worn on the new draped and shirred frocks. Their materials may be matched by the buttons and by the trimming on the hat.

When You Cook a Wee Bit More

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I FIND it a great help toward the meals for the next day to cook a little more of a certain dish, set aside in the refrigerator, and with the addition of a few more ingredients your lunch is ready.

* * *

Set aside one cup of cooked rice. The next day add an egg, milk, nutmeg, cook slowly over a slow re in a shallow pan, stirring until it forms a custard. You have a pudding for your lunch.

* * *

Boil an extra half cup of elbow macaroni when you are having macaroni and cheese, set aside, and combine with one can of tuna fish, flaked the next day, dress with salad dressing and lettuce leaves and you have a salad for lunch. This will serve four.

* * *

When cooking potatoes cook twice as many as you need. The remainder can be used the next day fried with bacon grease or made into a potato salad.

* * *

Buy two pounds of peas instead of one, save out one cupful after they are cooked and combine with diced carrots the next day for dinner. In the same way cook two bunches of beets, buttered hot the first night and served cold in weak vinegar the next.

* * *

Cook a large spring cabbage, set aside half and some boiled or mashed potatoes. The next day fry the cabbage and the potatoes together and cover with the gravy, turning several times. This is a delicious dish and known in our family as "Bubblin' Squeak."

* * *

When mixing a cake batter, fill a half dozen paper cups with a spoonful of batter and you have tea cakes if a friend drops in on an afternoon, or cup cakes for the children's lunch. M. L. K.

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RARE AMBRE PARFUMS
Special Introductory Offer
Special Gift Package, ¼ oz. purse flagon and refill flask, for 1.00 postpaid. Regularly packaged and sold for many times this price. Sweet Pea Ambre—Gardenia Ambre. Other fragrances on request.
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Box 1586, Boston, Mass.
Mail Order Division

Kickernick
PATENTED UNDERDRESS
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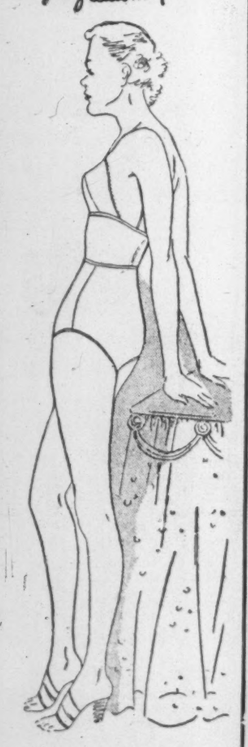

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Winget Kickernick Company
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Two Dozens for $1 Postpaid
For Bobbed or Long Hair. Cap or Fringe. Single or Double Mesh. Real Human Hair. Every net perfect. PLATINUM BLOND and all regular shades. Agents wanted. GRAY, WHITE or LAVENDER, one doz., $1
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higher-cut oxfords
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Sizes 1 to 12 Widths AAAAA to EEE
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W. H. COLLINS, Mfg. and Jobber
87-A Greene St., New York

Listed Stock Quotations

Another Day of Active Trading in New York Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Continue To Move Unevenly In Large Volume

By Forrest Price

It was a mixed price movement.

And another active stock market.

At times it was difficult to determine whether gains or losses predominated.

But in the late trading the tone was strong.

Sales approximately 2,800,000 shares.

Conspicuous today on the upside were the oil equities.

Phillips Petroleum rose to a new high by an advance of nearly 2 points.

Skelly Oil preferred was up 3. Other oil shares to make good gains included the Pure Oil issues, each rising to new highs.

Seaboard Oil, Shell Union Oil preferred, Amerada, Skelly Oil preferred, Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Wesson Oil were among the petroleum issues to show gains of 1 to 3 points or so.

There was some interest in the New Haven securities by reason of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission had refused its approval of a $5,000,000 loan from the RFC. The common dropped nearly 2 points and the preferred nearly 3.

Other rails held up comparatively well.

Case Threshing rose to a new high by an advance of about 5 points. The preferred went up 5½, also a new high. Deere rose more than 2 points.

The Virginia Carolina Chemical issues were particularly strong. The 6 per cent preferred gained more than 4 points to a new high, while the 7 per cent preferred improved 8 points.

Other good gainers included Detroit Edison, Twin City Rapid Transit preferred, Youngstown preferred, Gimbel Bros. preferred, Kelsey Hayes Wheel A and B, du Pont and U. S. Gypsum.

General Motors with a gain of more than a point, and Chrysler up more than 3, made new highs for the year.

On the minus side were Republic Iron & Steel, Connecticut Railway & Light preferred, Curtis Publishing preferred, Gotham Silk Hosiery and Food Machinery.

In the bond division rails followed the lead of carrier stocks. U. S. Governments were higher. Of the foreign group Italian 7s gained more than a point.

While cotton futures went up at New York, grain at Chicago declined. Fear of frosts sent cotton prices up. Indications that a European war has been averted, and lessened export demand caused lower wheat prices. Bearish estimates of Canadian supplies also were a factor.

Who have been buying stocks? And why?

Sometimes it is just a little difficult to answer questions of that kind. But recently the heavy volume of sales would seem to indicate that the big fellows have been in the market.

When blocks of 10,000 and 15,000 shares come out in a short space of time it is pretty good reasoning that it was not the little fellows who were doing the trading. Of course they played their part, but when volume for a day approaches the 2,000,000-share mark or better it is evident that important interests are in the game.

Then there has been considerable buying by Europeans. Dean K. Worcester, executive vice-president of the New York Stock Exchange, who has just returned from abroad, said that the British public has been a heavy buyer of American securities in the London market.

The main buying incentive is the expected price appreciation as general business improves. Current yields on investments are small.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; oils and industrial specialties lead rally.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments mixed.

Curb: Higher; Utilities recover.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; variations small.

Cotton: Higher; forecast of killing frost in western belt.

Sugar: Higher; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; bearish Canadian estimates.

Corn: Irregular; selling on upturns.

Cattle: Weak to lower.

Hogs: 10-25 down; top $10.15.

Foreign

London—A firmer tone prevailed on the stock exchange today owing to the brighter international outlook and British Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare's speech. Gild-edge securities and industrials moved higher on investment buying. South African traders supported gold mining shares, while good Wall Street advices helped oils and transatlantic issues. The market closed firm.

Paris—The tone of the Bourse was heavy today with rentes declining. Industrial shares moved irregularly, while international issues were firmer, especially Suez and Egyptian bonds. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—After opening lifeless, prices on the Boerse closed without any notable fluctuations today.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	1.00¾	1.01⅜	.99½	.99¾	—.01⅛
May	.99⅞	1.00⅝	.98⅝	.99	—.01
July	.89½	.90¼	.88⅝	.88⅞	— ⅜
	Corn				
December	.60⅞	.62	.60⅞	.61⅜	+ ⅜
May	.59¾	.60⅝	.59⅞	.59⅞	+ ⅛
July	.60⅞	.61⅜	.60½	.60½	— ⅛
	Oats				
December	.27⅛	.27¼	.26⅞	.26⅞	— ⅛
May	.28⅞	.29⅛	.28¾	.28⅞	— ⅛
	Rye				
December	.50¼	.50⅞	.50⅛	.50⅛	+ ⅜
May	.51⅝	.52¾	.51⅛	.52⅛	+ ⅜
July	.53	.53	.51⅞	.52⅛	+ ⅜

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.89⅜	.88¼	.88¾	— ⅛
December	.89¾	.88½	.89	— ⅜

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Oct. 23	Last Oct. 22
115	110	7	Abraham & S pf	116	115	115	
9⅝	4¼	..	Adams Express	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8½
38½	28	2	Adams Millis	33¼	34⅛	34⅛	35
16⅛	8	.60	Addressograph	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	16½
15½	4½	..	Advance umely	19	15¾	16	15½
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
162	104⅜	3f	Air Reduction	156	161½	164	162¾
20½	15¼	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	16¼	14	14	14⅛
19⅜	6½	..	Alleg prp (h)	13⅞	12⅜	13⅞	13¼
2⅛	¾	..	Alleg Corp (h)	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
8½	2⅜	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	5	4¾	5	5
7	1¾	..	Alleg pf xw (h)	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	27½
173	125	6	Allied Chem	171U	168½	171¾	168½
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	127	127	127	..
7¾	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼
31⅜	13	..	Allis Chalmers	32¼	31¾	31⅞	31¼
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	17¼	16¼	17⅛	16
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	75
71	43½	2	Amerada	72⅜	70⅝	72¼	69¾
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	54¼	53½	54¼	53
32½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	32	31⅝	32	31½
65½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	63½	63	63½	63¼
17¾	6¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅜
38¼	21	.80	Am Brake S&F	33¾	33⅛	33⅜	33½
128½	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	127	127	127	127
148¾	110	4f	Am Can	149½	149	149	148¼
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	157	157	157	..
25⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	21½	21	21¼	20¾
77½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	49	48½	48½	49
22½	8	..	Am Chain	22¼	21¾	22¼	21¾
108	38	1¾g	Am Chain pf	108	107	107½	..
96	66	3f	Am Chicle	93¾	93	93¼	92⅞
8½	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	4¾	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	32⅜	31¼	31⅞	31⅝
3	⅞	..	Am EncausticT (h)	1	1	1	1
8⅞	2¾	..	Am European	7½	7⅛	7½	..
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7	6½	6½	6¾
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	34¼	33	33½	34¼
17	3⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	13½	12⅜	12⅝	13½
33½	28	..	Am Hide & L 6pf	33	32⅜	32¾	33¼
15½	8¼	1	Am Hesiaan	12½	12⅛	12½	13⅛
3⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L N	4	3¾	4	3⅞
37¼	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	34⅞	34½	34½	34¾
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2⅛	2	2	2
9⅝	4½	..	Am International	9	8¾	8⅞	8¾
29¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	17⅞	16¾	17	16¾
58	32	..	Am Loco pf	54½	53¾	53¾	53½
10½	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10¼
10⅛	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	10	10	10	9⅞
28¾	13½	..	Am Metal	26¾	25⅞	26½	26¼
29⅜	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fdy	28⅛	28	28⅛	28.
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	8⅛	7½	7¾	28
41½	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	7⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
49½	10⅛	..	Am P & L 6% pf	44¼	40½	42¼	43⅛
18¾	10½	..	Am Radiator	17⅛	17¼	17¾	17½
24⅜	13¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	29	28⅜	28½	28⅜
14⅜	4½	..	Am Seating	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
26¼	20	2	Am Sdipbuilding	22½	21¼	21½	21½
53⅜	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	53½	52⅝	53	52¼
117¼	103	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	112½	111¾	112½	112¼
76	63	3f	Am Snuff	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	139¼	139¼	139¼	140
102⅜	72½	5	Am Tobacco	101⅞	101½	101¾	101⅜
105½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	104	103½	103½	104½
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	18	17	18	17⅛
140⅜	129⅛	6	Am Tobacco pf	134½	134½	134½	..
70½	50⅜	2	Am Sugar Ref	51¾	51¼	51¾	51⅜
145⅜	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	147¾	141¼	142	141¼
26¼	9	..	Am Type Fd pf (h)	25	24¼	24½	25
62½	24	..	Am Type Fdries	25	24½	25	25
27	18½	..	Am Sum Tob	26⅛	25	25⅞	25
19¼	7⅛	.1	Am Wat K & E	18¼	17⅛	17⅛	18¼
86	48	6	Am Wat I pf	89	89	89	87½
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9⅞
62½	35⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	63⅞	62¾	62¾	63½
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
23⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	20⅞	20½	20⅞	21
17⅝	10⅝	.60	Anchor Cap	16¼	15⅜	16⅛	15⅞
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	101	101	101	100
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
32	16	1f	Archer Daniels	48¼	47½	48¼	47¼
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	5	4¾	4⅝	5
70½	55½	.6	Armour Ill pr pf	66	66½	66	65½
8⅞	4	..	Arnold Constable	7½	7½	7½	7½
38⅝	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	38⅞	38	38⅜	37¾
17⅝	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16⅜	15¾	16	16¼
109	80⅝	.12f	Asso Dry G 1pf	108½	107¾	107¾	108
57⅞	33⅛	.20	Atchison T&SF	50	48	49⅜	49
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	85	85	85	..
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	24¾	23⅜	24⅛	23⅝
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	23½	22⅜	23⅛	23
47½	22¾	2	Atlas Powder	27¼	27	27½	41¼
8⅞	4	..	Atlas Tack	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
44½	15	..	Auburn Auto	44⅜	43⅜	44	43½
63	35½	.5	Austin Nichol A	40	40	40	..
4¼	7⅞	..	Aviation Corp Del	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
			—B—				
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	21	18⅛	21	18½
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	15⅝	15	15¼	15⅜
23	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	20	19	19	19⅝
48½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45⅞	44½	44½	46
115	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	113½	113⅜	113½	..
10	3¼	..	Barker Bros	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
51⅝	37½	1f	Bayuk Cig	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞	49½
10	10⅝	.60f	Barnsdall A	10	9⅞	10	9½
115	109¾	7	Bayuk Cig pf	110	110	110	110
19	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	16⅜	16	16⅜	16½
95	72	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	93¾	93	93	93¾
14⅜	11⅞	1	Belding Hem	13⅞	13½	13⅜	13⅞
24¼	11⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	24½
19¾	15⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
54½	34	2	Best & Co	54⅞	54½	54⅞	54⅝
41½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	40⅞	39¼	39¾	39⅝
107½	55⅝	1¾	Beth Steel pf	106½	105	106½	106
27½	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	25	24½	24½	1½
89	70	..	Blaw Knox	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
83	28¼	..	Blumethal pf	83	83	83	..
16⅜	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝
59⅜	39⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	50¼	49¼	50	49⅜
100	90	4f	Bon Ami A	96	95½	96	96
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	24⅝	24½	24¾	25
64¼	28½	2	Borg-Warner	64½	63½	63½	64⅜
2	⅛	..	Botany A pf (h)	⅛	1⅛	1⅜	2
52⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	55¼	53⅞	54¾	54¼
15⅝	8¼	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15	14⅜	15	15
25⅝	23¼	3	Briggs & Strat	53⅜	52¼	53⅜	53
39¼	30⅜	2f	Bristol Myers	40¼	40	40	39⅜
46¾	36⅝	3	Brooklyn Man T	43⅜	42⅛	42⅞	42⅞
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	98	98	98	98⅞
77½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	60¼	57	58	59½
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	60	60	60	..
7½	3⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	8¼	7½	8¼	7
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅛
8⅜	4¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12
8⅜	4¼	..	Budd Mfg Rts	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7⅞	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	7	6¾	6⅞	6¾
66	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	64¼	62¼	64¼	62¼
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	21⅞	21⅛	21½	21⅜
9⅜	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8	8	8	7⅞
9½	2½	..	Budd Wheel	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9¾
29	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	23½	22½	23½	22
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	1½	1⅜	1½	..
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	12⅛	12	12⅛	..
2¾	1⅛	..	Bute Cop&Zinc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	18¾	17⅛	17⅞	16¾
60¾	32	..	Byers pf	58	58	58	55
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	34⅝	34½	34½	34⅛
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
28⅝	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	28⅜	27¼	27½	28
16⅜	8⅜	1	Canada Dry	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10½
15⅜	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝
96	45¾	..	Case Thresh	99¾	94½	98½	94⅞
119½	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	125	125	125	119¼
58	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	57½	56¾	57½	56
35¾	15½	..	Celanese Corp	30¾	29¾	30	30⅜
6¾	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	5	4⅞	5	5
39¼	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	35¾	35½	35¾	35¾
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	25¼	24⅜	24⅞	24⅞
62½	24	..	Central RR of NJ	54	51	51	51
109½	96¼	7	Century Rib pf	102	102	102	..
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	58½	57⅜	58	58
7	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	7	6½	7	6½
65¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	65½	63	65½	63½
47⅜	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	45¼	45	45¼	45
41½	37¼	2.80	Ches & Ohio	45¼	45	45¾	45
2⅜	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	1¼	1¼	1¾	..
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
34½	15⅞	..	Chi Mail Order	32	32	32	31½
3	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
12	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	11¼	11	11	11⅛
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	44	44	44	44¼
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
4⅞	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	28	25⅜	27⅝	..
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5½
87¼	31	1f	Chrysler	88	84½	87¼	84⅞
45	27⅜	1f	Cleve Gr Br Co	44	44	44	44
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	14⅝	14½	14½	14½
5	3¼	..	City Stores	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
13⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	21⅝	18⅜	19	21
258	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	258	259	259	258
19½	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	17½	17	17⅜	17⅜
106¼	101	6	Colg-Palm P pf	106¼	106	106¼	106
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	..
18¼	9	..	Collins & Aikman	39¼	37⅜	38¼	37⅜
107	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	107½	107	107	107
8¼	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	8	8	8	..
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
5	3¼	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	4	13⅝	13⅝	14
22	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	17¾	17	17¾	17½
17⅜	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	14	14	14	14½
14⅜	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	14½	14	14⅝	14⅜
89½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	90	89	90	88½
81	31⅝	5	Columbia G pf B	75	75	75	75
81	34⅛	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	65⅞	65¾	65¾	65⅞
97¾	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	98	97	97	97
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	50¾	49⅜	50⅜	49½
72	56¼	2.80f	Comm Inv Tr	62	60	61½	61
113½	111	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	113	113	113	..
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr pf ctf	100¾	99⅞	100½	100⅞
23⅞	16½	.60f	Comm Solvents	19¼	18⅜	18½	19⅛
2⅞	¾	..	Comwlth & So	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
65¼	20½	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	62⅜	61½	62⅜	60⅞
119½	110½	5½	Conl Cred pf	110½	110	110½	110½
40⅛	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	40¼	39⅝	40	39¼
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	33¾	32⅞	33	33¾
58½	41	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	49	48	48	50
7½	2¾	..	Consol Film Ind	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜
2¾	1¼	1½g	ConsolFilm I pf	19	18¾	18⅞	19
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	30⅞	29⅜	29¾	30⅞
101¾	72⅜	5	Consol Gas pf	100	99⅞	100	99⅝
4½	1½	..	Consol Laundries	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
10⅛	6⅛	.25b	Consol Oil	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile	¾	¾	¾	¾
16⅞	8¾	..	Container A	16	15⅜	15¾	15¾
6¾	2⅝	..	Container B	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	8¼	8	8¼	8
1⅝	5⅜	..	Cont Baking B	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1
67⅜	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	62¼	62	62¼	61½
95¼	62¾	3	Cont Can	95¼	94⅜	95¼	94
17¼	7	.55b	Cont Dia Gibre	17½	16¾	16¾	17
42⅜	28⅞	1.20f	Cont Insurance	41⅞	41¼	41¼	41½
7	3¼	..	Cont Motors	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
23	15½	.62½b	Cont Oil	22⅜	22	22⅝	22
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	56⅞	56½	56⅞	55½
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	64⅜	63¼	63½	64½
80	73	6½	Cons Cig ppf xw	72½	72½	72½	..
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	5⅛	5	5	5
39⅞	35⅞	2f	Cream of Wheat	38	38	38	38
16¾	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	15⅜	14¾	15¼	14¾
36¼	23½	1	Crown Cork &S	37¾	35½	37½	35⅝
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	5	4⅞	5	5
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	26¼	26	26	26
1⅜	1	..	Cuba Co	1	1	1	..
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	5⅜	5½	5½	5⅝
80⅞	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	56¼
22¼	15	..	Curtis Publishg	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜
47½	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	42	41¾	42	42¾
105¼	89⅛	7	Curtis Pub pf	101⅜	98	99	102½
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Oct. 23	Last Oct. 22
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
40	16	..	Cutler Hammer	39½	39¼	39½	39½
			—D—				
8¼	6	..	Davega St	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
52¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co pf	52⅜	50	52	50½
28	19	.75b	Deere & Co pf	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27½
53½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	35⅞	34⅜	35	34⅞
16⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	15½	14¾	15½	15
105½	66	4	Detroit Edison	110	108	110	105½
50⅜	35½	1f	Devoe & Ray A	42	40¾	41	40½
120½	114½	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	117	117	117	120
40¾	26½	1½f	Diamond Match	38¼	38	38	38⅛
43½	34⅛	2f	Dome Mines	39	38¼	38⅞	38⅛
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
35	17½	.75b	Douglas A	34⅜	33¾	34	33⅞
25½	13½	1½a	Dresser A	25½	24⅝	25	25½
9½	4	..	Drug Inc	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
136½	86⅝	3.60	du Pont de Nem	136½	134	136¼	133½
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	130	129½	130	129½
			—E—				
8	3¼	..	Eastern Rol Mill	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6⅞
162½	110½	8f	Eastman Kodak	163	162½	163	162
30½	16½	1f	Eaton2Mfg	30⅜	29¼	30⅜	29⅞
38⅜	19¼	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	38⅝	37	38	37¼
113½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	112	111⅜	112	112
10⅝	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	9⅝	9	9⅛	9⅜
8⅜	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6⅜	6¼	6½	6
7½	1¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅜
28	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	24	23½	23½	24⅛
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	26⅛	25¼	25¾	26⅛
49⅞	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	50¼	49	50¼	49⅝
1⅞	¾	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
66	52⅜	3	Endicott Johnson	63½	61½	61½	..
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	131	131	131	..
42	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	41⅜	39¾	41⅜	39½
47	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	46½	46½	46½	45
45	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	43	42⅝	43	41
7⅜	4½	..	Equitable Off2Bldg	6	5⅝	6	5⅜
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	11

Business and Industry

Residential Building Has Best September in Last Four Years

Commerce and Finance

Demand for Wool Good and Prices Hold During Week

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is evidence to the effect that the wool market is slackening its pace somewhat, after an unusually long period of activity. This is not strange; the remarkable thing is that demand has kept up these 12 months at such a pace.

During the last week, there has been little change in prices, although the trend has been against the buyer, and in some instances prices are rather dearer. Choice staple graded half-blood Montana wool has at length achieved the 80-cent level, clean basis, contrasted with 77@78 cents for good combing and 75@76 cents for ordinary wools.

Prices Quoted

Three eighths combing territory wool, also, is usually quoted for anything good at 70@71 cents, and some bright combing fleece three eighths wools have been sold at about 73 cents, clean basis. Bright Ohio-Michigan quarters and three eighths together, country-graded, have been sold at 35 cents readily.

In fine wools, which comprise the bulk of the business done, the greater part of the wools sold have been included in the range of 75@79 cents for good French combing, while staple clips of the better grade have been sold at 77@79 cents and average French combing at 75@76 cents. Best fine wools are quotable at 80@82 cents, Ohio delaines being held at 32@33 cents in the grease.

Wools suited to the use of the woolen mills have been less active than the worsted wools, but prices for such wools are very firm. Choicest double A's have been sold at as much as 88 cents and choice supers are held at 80 cents or slightly better, with average B's at 75 cents, approximately.

At the Port of Boston, where, a few years ago, imports usually ran between 150 and 175 million pounds and sometimes more, only a scant 17 million pounds of wool (including carpet) has been imported this year—to Oct. 19, although this is some 700,000 pounds more than in the whole of the calendar year, 1934. Unquestionably, however, the imports of foreign wool here this year will be the largest for several years; possibly 75 million pounds all told, in the fiscal year ended June 30, next.

Fine Wool Prices

In the finer wools, prices are above parity also, with Germany a keen buyer at the moment in Australia, seconded by England and Japan.

Operations in the West have been on a restricted scale. In Texas, less than half of the fall clip, estimated at about 6,000,000 pounds, has been sold.

There is a moderate demand for mohair from the woolen mills. Most recent sales reported from Texas of the fall clip have been at 47@48 cents. The balance is mostly held at 55 cents for adult and a dime more for kid.

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Steel Operations At Five-Year Peak

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 23

AUTHORITIES in the steel industry point to the five-year high in the operations rate this week as an indication that employment and pay rolls may extend recent gains.

Steel makers this week operated their plants at 51.8 per cent of capacity, as estimated by the American Iron & Steel Institute, the highest October level since 1930.

On that basis, September and October pay rolls and employment are expected by some to surpass August figures.

During August, the last month reported by the Institute, 423,925 persons were employed, and $47,890,277 in wages and salaries paid out. The gross pay roll was the largest of the year; the number employed was only slightly under the peak earlier in 1935.

During August, the operating rate ranged from 46 to 48.8 per cent of capacity. This month the range has been 49.7 to 51.8 per cent.

Farm Machinery Sales on a Sound Basis, Says Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The degree to which the recovery in farm machinery sales has been due to artificial factors and the extent to which it is traceable to natural forces, has been under survey by Standard Statistics which says that a surprisingly large majority of the trade is of the belief that natural forces must be given most of the credit. There is no disposition to deny that benefit payments in one guise or another during the last couple of years have helped sales and collections of farm machinery manufacturers. But it is pointed out that the crop and livestock curtailment programs have had their negative as well as positive effects.

Reductions in many cases were overdone. With benefit of hindsight it can be seen that a number of lines would have been as well if not better off had they been left alone. Furthermore, the trade belief is that farm recovery, along with that of general business, has gained a momentum that cannot now be more than temporarily impeded by such adverse legislative developments as are regarded as possible.

This is not to say that complete withdrawal of federal aid for the farmers would not have adverse consequences, but no one believes this to be in prospect, come what may in the next elections. What it does suggest is that there would be no drastic breakdown in the event of an adverse court decision on the AAA. The political situation is such that no party would risk the complete withdrawal of aid for the farmers. If the AAA goes overboard, something will be brought forward to take its place.

This implied help, coupled with the stimulus of further cyclical improvement, is being counted on to produce an extension of the recovery in buying of farm machinery next year and, probably, the year following. That there is ample room for further gains is indicated by the fact that sales will reach around $350,000,000 in 1935, a sharp gain over 1934, but still far below the average for past normal years.

Power Output Third Highest on Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 — After reaching an all-time high record in the previous week, electric power production last week fell off slightly but still held at 11.7 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

Production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 19, was 1,863,086,000 kilowatt hours, according to the Edison Electric Institute. This is the third highest output on record, having been exceeded only during the two previous weeks. Electric power output has been running 12 per cent ahead of the corresponding weeks of last year since Labor Day, and August output was 10.5 per cent above August, 1934.

Du Pont Earnings Show Increase Over Year Ago

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 23 (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.'s pamphlet report for nine months ended Sept. 30 shows earnings applicable to the common stock of $35,534,717, or $3.22 a share on 11,051,343 average shares outstanding.

This figure, which includes dividends from the company's General Motors investment equivalent to $1.13 on each share of du Pont common, compares with $34,333,075, or $3.10 a share for the first nine months of 1934 which included the same dividends from General Motors.

Building Permits' Value Last Month 88 P. C. Over 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Although Bureau of Labor Statistics show that building activity for September was 16 per cent below the August level, as measured by the value of permits, building for the month was still 88 per cent above September of last year. The total value of permits for all types of construction in September this year was $74,553,000 as against $88,585,000 in the month of August.

Best Gains Residential

"The greatest improvement over a year ago was reported in residential buildings. For buildings of this type the value of permits issued was more than 2½ times as great as in September, 1934, and, in fact, was greater than during the corresponding month of any year since 1931. Substantial increases over September, 1934, were also shown in expenditures for new nonresidential construction and for additions, alterations and repairs."

The per cent of change from August to September, 1935, for the different types of construction is indicated below:

Type of Building	Estimated Number	Estimated Cost
New residential	—10.9	— 8.2
New nonresidential	+ 10.3	—22.5
Additions, alterations, repairs	— 2.4	—14.6
Total	— 1.4	—15.8

New dwellings for which permits were issued during September, 1935, are planned to provide 6685 family-dwelling units, an increase of 165 per cent as compared with September of the preceding year.

The per cent of increase in September over the like month of a year ago is shown, by type of construction, in the following table:

Type of Building	Estimated Number	Estimated Cost
New residential	+176.7	+167.4
New nonresidential	+ 27.8	+ 83.4
Additions, alterations, repairs	+ 12.2	+ 39.4
Total	+ 28.7	+ 88.1

The data presented in the tables include, in addition to private construction, the number and value of buildings for which contracts are awarded by Federal and State Governments in the 770 cities included in the report. For August the value of such buildings amounted to $21,489,357; for September, $10,777,227.

Building Projects

Permits were issued during September for the following important building projects: In New York City—in the Borough of Brooklyn for apartment houses to cost nearly $1,800,000, for amusement buildings to cost over $700,000, and for school buildings to cost nearly $2,900,000; in the Borough of Manhattan for an amusement building to cost over $1,000,000; in Washington, D. C., for an office building to cost $1,000,000; and in Dallas, Texas, for a State Centennial building to cost $1,000,000.

Contracts were awarded by the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department for a post office building in St. Louis, Mo., to cost nearly $4,000,000, and by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the United States Navy Department for a naval barracks at Pensacola, Fla., to cost over $615,000.

During the first nine months of 1935, permits were issued in cities having a population of 10,000 or over for buildings valued at, approximately, $587,000,000. This is an increase of $226,000,000, or approximately 62.5 per cent, as compared with the first nine months of 1934. The value of residential buildings for which permits were issued in these cities during the first nine months of 1935 amounter to $197,500,000, or 157.5 per cent, over the value of residential buildings for which permits were issued during the corresponding period of 1934. The data are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 770 cities with a population of 10,000 or over.

November Maturities To Total $23,745,250

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Corporate bond maturities during November will total $23,745,250, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 140, of which four amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

Nov. 1	
Hearst Publications 1st 6¼s	$1,000,000
Trumbull Steel Deb. 7s	1,891,500
Whatcom County Ry. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,179,000
Nov. 30	
N. Y. Water Serv. 3-Yr. 6% Notes	1,159,250

October maturities amounted to $90,601,460 and the 144 issues and portions of issues falling due in December total $65,899,800.

Price of Dairy Products Rise Seasonally in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

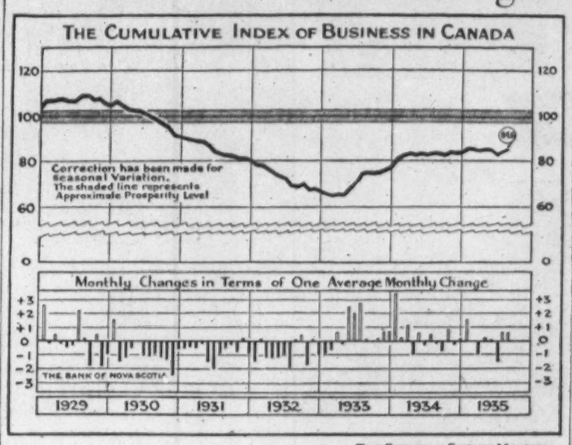
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Domestic dairy products have been advancing in price seasonally, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Foreign prices are also higher with New Zealand butter selling in London on Oct. 10 at 27.2 cents a pound. This is only 0.3 cents less than 92-score butter at New York.

Farm prices of butterfat in the United States are reported higher in relation to feed than a year ago, but unusually low in relation to livestock prices. These price relationships, says the bureau, are tending to result in some decrease in butter production in the west north central and mountain states.

Total milk production on Oct. 1 was somewhat less than the unusually large production on that date last year. Butter consumption is relatively low and cheese consumption high. Stocks of dairy products are reported as large.

The bureau says it is probable that the low point in butterfat and milk prices in relation to feed is "past," so that "the outlook for the commercial dairymen is more favorable than a year ago."

Business in Canada Shows Modest Advance in August



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The cumulative index of business in Canada in August scored a modest advance for the second successive month. The index in that month was 84.6 as compared with 83.8 in July and 82.9 in June. These two increases, which followed the May to June recession carried the index back to the levels of the Spring months and to a point slightly above the level of the corresponding month of 1934, says the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The general improvement from July to August was based upon the following advances in four of the five component indices: that of general industrial employment, which rose 1 per cent, of the volume of industrial production, up 6 per cent, of the rate of turnover of bank deposits, up 4 per cent, and wholesale prices, up less than one per cent. The only index which declined was that of revenue carloadings, which dropped 4.2 per cent.

Further Gradual Retail Price Rise Is Seen by Poor's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The upward price trend in retail prices, which has been noted in the last few months and which is an important influence in determining department store profits, is likely to continue and so permit of the recording of inventory profits, according to a new department store survey issued by Poor's Publishing Company.

"Between April, 1933, and March, 1934, the retail price trend was moving upward, and department stores were able to record inventory profits," continues the survey. "From March, 1934, to July, 1935, however, the trend was downward. In many instances merchandise was sold for less than cost in an effort to stimulate sales. Then in August, retail prices moved forward again. An advance of 5-10 of 1 per cent was made over July, and the prospects are excellent that, from this point on, department stores will enjoy the advantages of operating on a gradually rising price trend.

"Despite the decline of retail prices from April, 1934, through July, 1935, aggregate dollar volume of department store sales made headway. For the first eight months of 1935, sales increased nearly 4 per cent over the corresponding period in 1934. During this same period, sales of general merchandise in the rural districts continued to reflect rising farm purchasing power—an increase of more than 22 per cent over 1934 being recorded.

"The continuation of rising department store sales is a logical expectation. This is predicated on the prospects of future increases in consumer purchasing power resulting from: (1) an encouraging revival of industrial activity which promises to aid urban purchasing power materially; (2) an estimated 1935 increase of $313,000,000 in farm income; (3) the Administration's $4,800,000,000 Work Relief Fund which is making more money available to workers. Thus, the anticipated increase in purchasing power in both rural and urban sections, plus an advancing price trend, should result in future increases in the dollar volume of sales during the coming months."

Far West Business Highest Since 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23—Business activity in the Far West continues at the highest level since July, 1931, according to the current business outlook compiled by the Wells Fargo aBnk of San Francisco.

The bank's index of western business stood at 82.4 per cent of the 1923-25 average in September, compared with 82.5 per cent in August and 70.8 per cent in September, 1934, and the index stood at 67.7 per cent in September, 1933, and 62.9 per cent in 1932.

Automobile sales throughout California during the last month have followed the usual seasonal trend of being well under the spring peak. Nevertheless they are running at the highest rate attained at this time of year since 1930.

Similarly retail trade continues to score heavy gains over recent years, making its best showing in the interior regions of the State.

Good Business Gain Shown By Texas Insurance Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 23—Marked financial improvement has been reported by the more than 800 insurance companies operating in Texas during the last year, according to Raymond S. Mauk, state fire insurance commissioner. Texas companies, particularly, numbering 295, have shown substantial gains, he said.

Mr. Mauk's records show that the 39 Texas legal reserve life insurance companies have $1,111,584,737 of insurance in force and a net reserve of $150,528,713. Their total losses during 1934 totaled $12,125,123.

The 91 life insurance companies of other states doing business in Texas have in force $1,468,085,433. During 1934 they collected $36,769,722 in premiums and paid losses totaling $12,468,999 in Texas.

California's 1935 Farm Income May Be $500,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22—California's gross farm income for 1935 will total $500,000,000, it is predicted by Ralph H. Taylor, executive secretary of the Agricultural Council of California.

Declared to be a new high figure for the post-depression era, the prediction is based on returns for the first half of the year and on agricultural trends both in this State and in the nation at large.

"If the actual income measures up to estimated income," he said, "the 1935 gross total will record a phenomenal gain in the State's farm earnings of more than $127,000,000 in three years.

"As compared with 1934, however, the increase will be only $7,000,000, indicating that the 'leveling-off process' has begun and that the remarkable gains of the past few years will be followed by a period of steady but moderate advancement."

Citing the nation's increase since 1932 as similar to the local trend, Mr. Taylor stated that gross earnings jumped from $5,323,295,000 in 1932 to $6,694,512,000 in 1934, and that the 1935 income was estimated at $7,200,000,000.

"But the individual farmer, diligently trying to pay his bills and meet the mortgage on property bought at boom prices, may recall," he continued, "that even the 'conservative maximum' $8,000,000,000 figure for 1935 is less than half of the $16,935,000,000 income which American farmers collected back in 1919.

"And the California housewife, concerned with the modern-day price of foodstuffs, might also do well to cut back to post-war days, when eggs were 50 cents or 60 cents a dozen and butter 70 cents per pound."

Unjustified Spread Seen Between Rails And the Industrials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The price spread between railroad and industrial securities is not justified, according to Adams & Peck, and is not consistent with the general expectation for more business for manufacturers.

"More business means more freight," says a statement by this investment house, "and despite all forms of competition the railroads still get the lion's share of the freight traffic, and in our opinion they will for many years.

"Gross earnings of many railroads in 1935 have shown increases, but because of increased expense of maintenance, these have not always carried into net earnings. Carloadings in September show some very large advances, reaching the highest level for any comparable period since 1931. Some of these advances we expect to see translated into improved net earnings to be reported in the next few weeks.

"We believe operating efficiency has been increased and economies adopted which will enable further increases in carloadings to be carried to net in increasing amounts. Should carloadings (in September, 1935, about 650,000 cars per week) approach even the 10 year average for September 1926-1935 (860,000 cars per week), we believe many roads not now earning fixed charges would soon show earnings on their stocks."

Denver & Salt Lake R. R. To Redeem 6 P. C. Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Oct. 23—Redemption on the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad $2,000,000 first 6 per cent bonds of 1950 has been called at 105 on Jan. 1, it is reported here. The issue will be replaced by an equal amount of first 4s, also maturing in 1950.

As Wilson McCarthy, president of the company, had the backing of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in his election to that position, the proposed financing is understood to have the approval of the RFC. The road is controlled by the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, which pledged this control with the RFC for a loan of $3,182,000.

Brokers Complain Federal Call For Data Immoderate

Last of four articles on problems arising in connection with federal regulation of the security business.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The commission estimates that there are 10,000 over-the-counter security dealers. There are probably 15,000 issues so traded. After a thorough study of the subject the commission promulgated rules for the registration of the dealers by Aug. 1, 1935, but an extension of time was found necessary to Oct. 1 and then to Jan. 1, 1936. It is now hoped that such regulation can be effected through the co-operation of a "consultative" committee of 21 which until the Supreme Court NRA decision was the Investment Bankers' Code Committee. The investment bankers' code was invalidated with NRA and so far it has not been found possible to replace its authority without conflicting with the anti-trust laws. To date applications have come in from 5000 over-the-counter dealers for registration. The investment bankers' former code group had about 3200 members. The "consultative committee of 21 would function for the over-the-counter dealers as the Business Conduct Committee of the New York Stock Exchange functions for the members of that exchange.

The Segregation Problem

The law directs the commission to "make a study of the feasibility and advisability of the complete segregation of the functions of dealer and broker, and to report the results of its study and its recommendations to the Congress" by Jan. 3, 1936. This segregation issue affects the large investment houses who also conduct a stock brokerage business, the smaller firms who do an over-the-counter business, floor traders who buy and sell for their own account on the Exchange as well as for account of others, specialists on the Exchange who keep books of open orders to buy and sell, odd-lot dealers, and several other categories.

Almost a complete reorganization of the brokerage business, from bottom to top, would be required if the commission recommended and the Congress decreed complete segregation. Extremely complicated problems are involved. The New York Stock Exchange sent its executive vice president, Mr. Dean K. Worcester, to London to study the relations between dealers and brokers there. Many houses assert they can exist only with the help of both kinds of business. Many other houses say that for technical reasons they simply could not function without being able to serve customers both by selling off their own shelves against their own daily offering circulars and by buying for the customer in the open market.

Floor traders and specialists on the Exchange claim that investors would lose valuable benefits in the form of steadier markets if segregation of dealer and broker functions were strictly applied to them. Unless an exception were made for the odd-lot dealers, they would be badly handicapped.

Personalities Important

Federal regulation of the security business, particularly under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, involves an enormous extension of the principle of administrative law. Continental countries are familiar with this combination of judicial, administrative, and legislative function and its dangers, but it is a novelty to the New York financial district.

The leeway given in the law to the Government's agents is so great that, in the opinion of many Wall Street bankers, the nature of the regulation depends entirely on the personality of those authorized to police the security business. Bankers are therefore interested not only in the personalities at the head of the commission, but in the "type of personality" which constitutes its rank and file.

Brokers complain that the amount of information currently required of them is backbreaking. They say they do not mind sending their own sons and daughters to college, but they cannot forego an occasional feeling of resentment at having to pay the cost of educating several hundred government officials in the intricacies of finance by providing them endless reports, and filling out innumerable ponderous questionnaires. Since 1929 the information required by the New York Stock Exchange of its members has considerably increased. At the same time, the volume of business which pays brokers' expenses had fallen drastically though it is now much better. Now they must supply information to the Federal Reserve Bank and to the Securities and Exchange Commission. They wish it were less.

Deposits Up 12.9 P. C. In Mississippi Banks

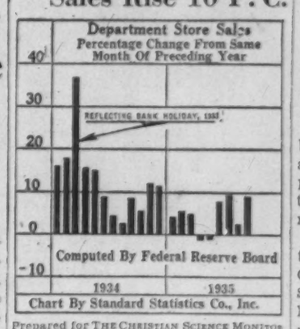
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—For the year ended June 30, deposits of 199 insured commercial banks in Mississippi were shown to have increased to a total of $136,110,000, according to figures from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

In response to a call for condition at the mid-year they reported their demand deposits were $71,768,000, and their holdings of time deposits as $59,188,000. The total of all types of deposits on June 30 was 12.9 per cent greater than on the like date in 1934.

Capital funds of Mississippi insured commercial banks were shown to have had a book value of $23,291,000 at the time of this most recent call. Cash in vault and other items in their reserve accounts totaled $42,230,000 while their loans and discounts amounted to $54,541,000 on June 30, 1935.

Department Store Sales Rise 10 P. C.


Department Store Sales
Percentage Change From Same Month Of Preceding Year
REFLECTING BANK HOLIDAY, 1933
Computed By Federal Reserve Board
1934
1935
Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE recent sharp spurt in retail trade throughout the country is one of the most significant developments in the present upturn in general business.

The showing so far this month is especially encouraging, with sales of department stores and mail order houses running 10 per cent to 15 per cent ahead of a year earlier.

Big Rise in Hog Production Seen In 1936 and 1937

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—A substantial increase in hog production in 1936 and 1937, was predicted by C. A. Burmeister of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Burmeister told the Institute of American Meat Packers, convention "it is certain" that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration plans "to expand production substantially in 1936 above the low levels reached in 1935."

He said that the AAA's corn-hog program could not be made public yet and that "much will depend on recommendations of hog producers themselves."

Mr. Burmeister, who is senior agricultural economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, asserted the quality of the livestock and meat supply in 1936 would be "much improved."

More than 600 men in the meat packing industry, registered for the opening session of the two-day convention.

Mr. Burmeister said total cattle numbers at the beginning of 1936 "are not expected to be greatly different from those of a year earlier" and that the number of stock sheep in western states "may be larger."

The forecast on hog production was received with interest by the meat packers, who have had to deal this year with a supply that was the smallest in 15 years. This was a sharp contrast to the previous year when hog production was the largest on record.

Various Businesses In the Netherlands Show Good Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—More than 700 Netherlands business concerns, belonging to 42 different trades, in 1934 made a combined profit of 63,000,000 florins ($42,000,000) compared with a loss of 45,000,000 florins in 1933. This marked improvement was announced recently by Dr. A. Sternheim, prominent Netherlands economist, in an analysis of the balance-sheets and the profit and loss accounts of the businesses concerned.

If the Netherlands State Railways (state-owned) are left out of the reckoning, 41 groups of Netherlands business concerns made a profit of 94,000,000 florins in 1934 against a loss of 18,000,000 florins in 1933.

Statistics of capital and reserves show a gradual decrease, as a result of reorganizations, liquidations, failures, etc. In 1929 the total share capital of 713 concerns amounted to 3,241,136,000 florins and the reserves were 1,199,177,000 florins, as compared with an aggregate capital of 3,037,966,000 and combined reserves amounting to 925,288,000 florins in 1934. The visible reserves since 1929 decreased by some $200,000,000.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gift Wrapping. Humorous, Etching, Religious, Deluxe and Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, INC. 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 413, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Boxed, open stock, personal engraved, also hand-colored with inspirational sentiments. Gift Wrappings, 23d Psalm Book Mark, calendar of Truth. Good profits. Wholesale or retail. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment. 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOERLA, Fitchburg, S-15 Mass.

CORP. manufacturing nationally known graphite oil products desires responsible men who are interested in establishing their own business. Small warehouse stock only investment required. Complete factory co-operation and sales help given. Give full history and references. GlazOil Products Company, Cleveland, O.

HELP SPREAD the TRUE MEANING of CHRISTMAS! Sell Christmas cards with greetings by Minny M. H. Ayers; good profits; samples on approval. THE CARD CRAFT COMPANY, Fidelity Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA., 1263 Peachtree St., N. E., Apt. B-4—4 rooms; living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath; long lease to adults only. Hemlock 0403.

GIFTS

SALE — Perfumes comparable with French odors: Famous Natasha, La Madonna, Tsing Tao, Chypre, Gardenia, $1 dram (value $2.50); money back guarantee. RENSEB, 30 Church, New York City.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FOR RENT—Beautiful new 10-room rock home, completely furnished; located in orange grove; warm, healthful climate; excellent hunting and fishing. FRANK H. HILGEMAN, R. R. 6, Phoenix, Arizona.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA—Lovely Spanish bungalows completely furnished; refined atmosphere; outdoor activities golf, riding, biking. MRS. JORDAN, P. O. Box 159. Phone 9-2136.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN: Earn spare time for you. Tell friends, neighbors, unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery. Liberal commissions. No experience—no investment needed. 15-day consignment plan. We loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work. Build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1096, Binghamton, N. Y.

Bank Reserves Ascend to New Record Figure

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Idle bank and monetary reserves have again reached record breaking proportions, forming the base for a potenial credit and money expansion running into astronomical figures.

While Wall Street last week continued to ponder the warning of Charles R. Gay, president of the Stock Exchange, that only the vigilance of the Treasury and federal reserve authorities could prevent an inflationary speculative boom, preparations for exercising the drastic credit controls provided by the Banking Act of 1935 were understood to be under earnest consideration in Washington.

In the meantime, the use of credit in speculation has shown little increase, actually declining in the week ended last Wednesday, and bank loans generally have barely shown the seasonal expansion expected at this time of year.

The latest big boost in idle funds came last week in the form of an influx of gold from Europe, bringing the aggregate tide of yellow metal to these shores in the last couple of months to around $400,000,000.

Turning to the actual gold in the country, the bulk of which is lying idle in the Treasury's vaults, the recent influx of $400,000,000, could alone, according to banking theory, provide a base for a maximum of some $11,200,000,000 of bank credit, while the total gold stocks of more than $9,500,000,000 could support, in theory, some $200,000,000,000, or more than four times the current total.

Of course, banking experts say these astronomical totals will never be even appoached. With close to half the world supply of monetary gold in the country, the Treasury is expected to hold much of it idle in preparation for a possible big export movement.

The progress of business recovery has been marked in the last few days by another new peak in the movement of railway freight since 1931, and another record-breaking total of kilowatt hours of electric power used.

Business indices have pushed upward. They are not yet out of the 1931 area in which they have been fluctuating for more than two years, but if enough long-term credit begins to go to work, in the opinion of many analysts, the laggard capital or heavy goods industries will be sufficiently stimulated to begin a new and more important phase of recovery.

General Classified

REAL ESTATE

Southern Year-Round Estate for Sale

In the long leaf pine and fruit section, Pinebluff, North Carolina. Nine-room house completely furnished with antiques and oriental rugs. Garage with chauffeur's quarters; servants' cabin; stable for eight horses; and dog kennels. Ideal for hunting club or winter estate. Priced to sell.

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 2345

TAMPA, FLA.—For sale, brick bldg., 24 furn. apts., tile baths, elect. refrig.; splendid condition; Plant Park section; good investment; managed by owner. Wilkist Apts. 215 No. Blvd.

ROOMS TO LET

PHOENIX, ARIZONA
Room $25.00; room and board $75.00; boys preferred. Write MRS. EDITH FISH, 603 Luhrs Bldg.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALES EXECUTIVE to be selected from successful representatives of CHILDCRAFT, a national organization. Work demands services of ex-teacher or one with sympathetic understanding of children, who is capable of doing worth-while things and eager to succeed. While not essential, prefer one who can travel and has a car. Age 27-50. Salary to start, bonus, commission, and insurance. Write fully, giving age, education, experience, address, phone number. Address MISS MARION M. COGAR, Dept. M, Room 1000, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

SOCIALLY known woman to show to mothers by appointment, exquisite hand-made dresses for girls; commission. MARY MOORE, Box 394, Davenport, Iowa.

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Telephone 735 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN with college education, 2 years selling experience in shoe trade, desires to be with reputable concern; excellent references; will consider other lines. V-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

AGENTS WANTED

SELL guaranteed first quality EVERWEAR Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie and exclusive novelties; to friends, etc.; excellent profits; start now; substantial Christmas earnings. EVERWEAR HOSIERY CO., 154 Nassau Street, New York.

ANTIQUES

COLLECTOR'S agent wants antiques of all descriptions, bureaus, tables, chairs, dishes, etc. RICHARD FINE, 10 Wyoming St., Roxbury, Mass. Gar. 4236.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors

Cars to all points of interest to Christian scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1032. CHARLES W COGAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman Brooklyn N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2296

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STUDEBAKER Commander 6, 1934 sedan. Driven 14,000 m. Perfect condition. Price reasonable. Box W-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING. Tr. 7-9480.

DOGS FOR SALE

COCKER Spaniels, registered stock; puppies sired by Judge Brucie; reasonable. Mrs. S. V. Pidgeon, 37 Howard St., Melrose, Mass. Mel. 2854-M.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

(Continued)

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3 to 6 ROOMS
$36.00 to $55.50
Inquire at
Shawmut Realty Trust
24A CLEARWAY STREET
BOSTON—TEL. KEN. 0482

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 272 Harvard Street, Brookline. Asp. 1564.

12 Minutes from Park Street
1031 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.
At St. Mary's Street—Entrance to subway. Attractive sunny apartment, furnished or unfurnished—8 rooms—including large sun porch overlooking green—butler's pantry—2 bathrooms. May be seen by appointment. Tel. HAN. 1280.

FENWAY Apartments, 1-2-3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette in quiet carefully restricted modern elevator buildings. Rentals from $31 to $55 a month include free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited. EVANS & MORIN Management, 1101 Boylston St., 111 Park Dr., Boston. Com. 3500.

117 PARK DRIVE
1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette, unfurnished; elevator service, free refrigeration, shower, white enamel sink; rent reasonable. See Superintendent on premises, or call COM. 4083. CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont St., Boston. Cap. 8373.

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator bldgs., modern improvements; refrigeration; also studio building with switchboard service. Coleman-Gilbert Asso., 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Com 3212.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Second floor apartment, living room, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, bath and attic; private entrance. 3208 Berkshire Rd., Arcadia. Hamilton 0858-R; $32.50.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny and quiet, six rooms on first floor; convenient to Harvard College. KIRkland 8295.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., 638 Lenox Ave.—Four-room heated apartment overlooking ocean; pleasantly located; $400 per season.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

GENTLEMAN going to California would appreciate opportunity to drive in exchange for fare. Box T-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—4 rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 rooms, first floor; 3 rooms, one bath upstairs; recreation room, basement; oil heat; 2-car garage. Mrs. C. Nelson, 900 Sherman Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-4111.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN & CO., 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LUNCH cook, experienced; also woman for counter and general work. Call after 5 p. m. 65 Gold St., New York City.

MAID—Thoroughly reliable, to do general work in home of mother and two small boys. Write MRS. C. F. WOOD, Hingham, Mass., or call evenings, Hingham 0563.

WANTED—Housekeeper, general supervision, charge of second floor; must drive car; pleasant home, every consideration, modest salary. Briggs, 75 Roosevelt Ave., Pelham Manor, N. Y.

WANTED — BEAUTY SHOP OPERATOR—Not less than three years' experience in all branches. Box V-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Furnished house, six rooms or longer; 8 rooms, 2 baths, oil burner, Frigidaire, garage; adults; references. OWNER, 8382 118th St.

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ALL KINDS OF WATCH REPAIRING AT H. N. LOCKWOOD, Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St., Room 328, Boston. Same Firm since 1837.

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When Looking for a Mover Call
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Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage — all work guaranteed.
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Grand and upright, low prices, reliable makes. CHARLES A. ROSS CO., 110 Summer St., Boston.

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THE AMERICAN PIANO TUNING CO.
All pianos tuned. Expertly repaired.
225 West 80th St., N. Y. C. Endicott 2-8455

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PRINTING—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

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Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

DEDHAM, MASS.—Desirable corner house lot, approx. 14,000 sq. ft.; restricted residential district. Box W-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or call Ken. 2575.

DESIRABLE homes in the Oranges and Maplewood for sale and rent. MRS. BOYKIN, 8 Lincoln St., East Orange, N. J. Or. 3-8422. Evenings S. O. 2-7690.

FLUSHING, Bayside (Long Island, N. Y.)—Houses, lots, apartments, sale or lease. R. D. BOYLE, 146-25 35th Ave. Tel. Flushing 9-0821.

FOR RENT OR SALE
Modern 11-room stone tile roof house, 2-car garage. Acre ground, fine trees, shrubs. In beautiful Huntingdon Valley, Suburban Philadelphia. Desirable restricted section. Perfect condition. All modern conveniences. J. M. Thomas, P. O. Box 1316, Pittsburgh, Pa. SUBURBAN PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MAGNOLIA, MASS.—For sale, house on water front; magnificent view over ocean and coast; 12 rooms, 4 fireplaces, automatic oil-burning furnace, 3 bathrooms, 3 extra toilets, large glass-enclosed sunroom; 2 open terraces, 2-car garage, small garden. Address M. V., 234 Prince George Street, Annapolis, Md.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. KIRkland 7827.

WESTON
Artistic home of 6 rooms; first floor toilet, open porch and sun room, 2-car garage; 16,000 feet; desirable restricted community. Call Waltham 4557.
JOHN H. BENSON, Weston, Mass.

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LEADING national company needs salespeople in local towns to sell Shirts—Hosiery; novel sales plan brings quick sales; 1-year guarantee; cash commissions; bonuses.
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BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner, Mass.—A furnished suite of 2 rooms with private lavatory and toilet, on second floor; newly decorated sunny rooms; in exceptional location; excellent meals; a home of refinement and comfort. ASP. 2505.

BROOKLINE—Comfortable, attractive room in private family; opportunity for quiet study; food excellent. Asp. 8243.

SALEM, MASS.—At Juniper Point, 18 Beach Ave., POINT BREEZE HOUSE, overlooking harbor, offers rooms and board with modern comfort for the winter. MRS. IDA A. JONES.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE home in the sunny south; board, room and all details. Interviews arranged by MRS. TIFFIN, 20 Clearway, Boston. KEN 2458.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3—Nice, airy rooms overlooking church park; single, double; permanent, transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—A home overlooking church park, offering unusual advantages for permanent or transient guests. MRS. PEAKES. Com. 4939.

BOSTON—Very comfortable room, home atmosphere, with kitchen privileges; visiting guests taken care of $1 a night. MRS. WHITEACRE, Com. 2696.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Rooms, comfortable, homelike; opp. The Mother Church. Available by day, week, month. Warren.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Large, well-furnished front room, adjoining bath, second floor. CIRcle 9287.

BOSTON — Room in apartment; convenient and beautiful location; home atmosphere; breakfasts if desired. Tel. KEN. 1942.

BOSTON—A front room overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park; quiet, home atmosphere; kitchen privileges. KENmore 4143.

BOSTON, 898 Beacon St.—Exceptionally pleasant single-double rooms, $4 up; parking; near subway entrance. Kenmore 0894.

BOSTON, 95 Gainsboro St., Suite 4—Pleasant, homelike rooms; $5. EMMA RANKIN.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Comfortable, sunny room in modern heated apartment, kitchen privileges; convenient; reasonable rates; women only. Aspinwall 1889.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—New location, Stratton Inn opposite Beaconsfield Hotel, 1734 Beacon St. Choice rms, meals optional. Tel. Long 8737.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, Cortelyou Rd. and East 22nd St.—Sunny rooms, private home, for business people, single or double; walking distance to Christian Science church and two subways; $5.00. Buckminster 4-3021.

N. Y. C., W. 147th St., 561—Single, cozy, furnished, reasonable; near church, transportation, elevator. Ed. 4-7711, DeCamp, Apt. 3A.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 161 Stanwood St., off Elmwood Ave.—1 or 2 furnished rooms for business woman. Electric lights, bath, home privileges, $2.00 and $3.00. Call Mrs. Ethan Allen before 10 a. m. Tel. Warren 574-R.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
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BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

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RESPONSIBLE women wanted to organize sales crews; must have car; expenses and generous commission; references required. Kennedy Studios, Terminal Bldg., Flushing, N. Y.

SALESLADY for ladies' specialty shop; $15 week. Write Box W-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S NURSE—Governess wishes position; educated; experienced; music; drives car. Telephone Monument 2-8308. New York City.

EXPERIENCED, TRUSTWORTHY companion-attendant, for lady needing care; good masseuse; city references; free to travel. Telephone Washington Heights 7-3173, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED cook-housekeeper wishes position; will care for one needing attention; go anywhere. Write Box K-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

GRADUATE dietitian desires position, preferably with Christian Science school; splendid references. Elizabeth Schwarz, 8906 161st St., Jamaica, N. Y.

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POSITION as housekeeper or traveling companion. Christian Scientist preferred, to be one of family. R-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTICAL NURSE—Companion, wide experience, excellent driver; go anywhere; best references. VAUGHAN ROSS, 17 Spring St., Lexington, Mass.

TYPING—Specifications, tabulating, statistical reports, billing; 6½ years former employer. Write Box B-35, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WOMAN, 25 years office and secretarial experience, offers services; with Christian Science practitioner preferred. Write Box D-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

YOUNG LADY desires employment as stenographer or typist; experience limited to four months. ETHEL FREI, 418 New York Avenue, Union City, New Jersey.

STORE SPACE

SPACE TO RENT IN STORE
Suitable for Knitting Corner or small Gift Shop. 280 Dartmouth Street, Boston. KENmore 5515.

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TEACHER OF PIANO PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPANIST
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YOUNG native French woman offers instruction in French. EUGENIE GAUTIER HADDOCK, 235 Park Dr., Boston. Tel. Comm. 1897.

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Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash. N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678—0034-W
11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

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TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City. Berg. 4-8333.

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Genuine Fur Coats
For Women and Misses **$39.75**

Quality unheard of at this low price! Beautiful Seal-Dyed Coney Coats that look like rich sealskins, self trimmed or with handsome collars of Cross Fox, Pointed Fox, Kit Fox, Marmink, etc. Also Black Kid Caracul and Beaver-Dyed Coneys. Don't miss the opportunity to own a fur coat.

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Atlantic City's Great Department Store.
Atlantic Avenue at South Carolina

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ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVENUE
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
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Established 1903

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British and U. S. Radio Methods Brought Into Sharp Contrast

Differences between the methods of control of radiocasting in England and the United States were emphasized in the refusal last week by British radio authorities to relay Baron Pompeo Aloisi's speech from Geneva explaining Italy's position to the United States.

Baron Aloisi was scheduled to reply to a speech delivered by the head of the Ethiopian delegation a week earlier over the same hookup, which consisted of a telephone line from Geneva to London and thence by short waves to the United States. He was cut off by the British Broadcasting Corporation, apparently acting under instructions from the Foreign Office, before he began. This ban was taken as a sanction by Great Britain against Italy for her invasion of Ethiopia.

Transferred to Rome

Hardly had the scheduled speech been cut off than officials of the Columbia Broadcasting System, over which the speech was to be relayed, invited Baron Aloisi to deliver the same speech from Rome. It was relayed the following Sunday directly from Rome without the intermediary facilities of England.

Forgetting the respective merits of the Ethiopian and Italian cases, with which the American radio managers were not concerned, the incident served once again to prove the sharp variance between the American and the European "idea" of radio—the operation, on the one hand of radio as a regulated but uncensored private enterprise, as compared to its operation, on the other hand, as a government monopoly subject to rigid censorship.

More than that it served to hasten the establishment of the long-postponed telephone circuit between the United States and France which had never been set up due to lack of traffic. But military officials in the United States, foreseeing what might happen if England were to go to war and commandeer the transatlantic telephone station for other purposes, urged the direct transoceanic telephone circuit with France. Accordingly, last week the American Telephone & Telegraph Company was authorized to set up the circuit.

Relaying Point

London, since the transatlantic radiophone was inaugurated four or five years ago, has been the relaying point for all telephone calls to and from the European continent. It is this telephone circuit that is also used chiefly for transatlantic radiocasts, at least when direct radiophone connections with other countries are rendered impossible by atmospheric conditions—which is often.

England took advantage of her position as relaying point to cut off Baron Aloisi, yet the Italian delegate simply had to hop a train for Rome to get his talk on the international radio circuit. England thus acted as a voluntary censor of a speech that was in the nature of news and opinion for the American ear—a censorship that is unheard of in a country that demands both sides of controversial issues over its radios.

America's position of neutrality and the President's embargo on shipments to the belligerents in the Italo-Ethiopian affray is not expected to affect radiocasting here. Full and free discussion of public affairs can only be stopped in this country, under the communications law, if a "war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or other national emergency" prevails or if the President of the United States decides that our neutrality in armed conflict is at stake. In such cases, the President can order the shutting down of any or all radio stations and can have them taken over by the military if deemed necessary.

Question of Restraint

It is significant that on March 5, 1933, when President Roosevelt went on the air with his banking crisis speech, he did not regard the emergency as great enough to impose any restraints upon the freedom of radio. Nor does he apparently think our best interests at present demand silence on either or both sides in the Italo-Ethiopian affair so far as radio discussion is concerned. In the writer's recollection, the only time Uncle Sam has even half-way tried to impose a censorship upon radiocasting was when the State Department frowned upon first proposals to radiocast from Moscow some years ago. Yet even before Soviet Russia was recognized such programs were carried to America.

In this case England's loss will solidify France's gain, even though they may both be "in the same boat" with respect to their attitude toward Italy and sanctions. The A. T. & T. Company, it is known, was not anxious to establish an additional transatlantic radiophone circuit to the one in London for economic reasons. It seems that most transatlantic calls to and from America are with English telephone subscribers. Not more than six or seven calls are placed daily with France, via London, and only two or three a day with the rest of continental Europe. Therefore the Paris station, which may be used also as the relaying point for other countries of Europe, was not regarded as a profitable venture.

On the other hand, the American military authorities want it and the French were anxious to be relieved of having their phone calls—and their occasional relay programs—cleared through Chelmsford. So the circuit will be established direct with Paris regardless of its economic need. It will not go into operation until some time next year, due to the fact that the French must yet build the powerful sending and receiving station needed at their end.

[A Wednesday Radio Comment Feature]

What's Going On in the Arts

Blanche Haskell

THE initial concert of the season at Jordan Hall was given last night by Blanche Haskell, soprano, assisted by Walter Arno, pianoforte accompanist. Mme. Haskell opened her program with a pair of Handel's familiar works, Polissena's air from "Radamisto" and "O Sleep, why dost thou leave me?" from "Semele," completing the group with a vocalise based on Mozart's Rondo alla Turca. Mme. Haskell's second group was dedicated to Schumann and Schubert, her third group to César Cui, Ravel and Korngold and she completed her program with songs in English by Coleridge-Taylor, Ballantine, Vera Kitchener (ms.), Charles Willeby and Frank La Forge.

It is several years since Mme. Haskell has essayed a recital. She has on numerous occasions appeared as soloist in important musical events in Boston and elsewhere, with credit to her art. Last night she again pleased her very large audience by a display of good taste in singing. While in several songs her technique was not sufficient to allow perfect freedom, either in interpretation or in tone production (Schubert's "Die Allmacht" and Schumann's "Stille Thränen" were songs in point), there were others, notably "Silence" by Cui and "Chanson Italienne" by Ravel, in which she excelled. Although Mme. Haskell has naturally beautiful vocal endowments one cannot but feel, from her work last night, that she had not wholly mastered the art of breath control; nor were phrases carefully carried to an audibly successful conclusion. A little more concentration upon word placement would also be of material benefit both to herself and to her listener. Her voice is of pleasant quality throughout its gamut. While her audience gave every evidence of enjoyment, it was also evident that the singer had not reached the heights to which she might justifiably aspire. G. M. S.

Max Liebermann Memorial

THE quality of the exhibitions at the Germanic Museum, Cambridge, is generally of the first order. Graphic art by the German, Max Liebermann, is being shown in the current memorial display. It covers a period of activity of about half a century.

Max Liebermann has been compared with Millet for encouraging in Germany an interest in the landscape as one sees it in everyday life, and also in the peasants and humbler folk who work directly on the soil. No doubt he was devoted to Rembrandt, and his Dutch pictures indicate that he enjoyed visiting and working in the master's native land. Liebermann was a contemporary of the French Impressionists, and he too became absorbed in painting light as it influenced nature and altered color and atmosphere. Liebermann, at first a radical and an innovator, soon became director of the Academy in Germany.

At the Germanic Museum there are etchings, lithographs, drypoints, drawings and one or two pastels. The collection certainly conveys a dynamic performer who appreciated the inherent strength of aquaforte and who could derive from the incised, acid-bitten plate an imposing effect, beautiful to the eye and stirring to the emotions. Like Rembrandt, Liebermann preferred the pathos of humbler folk, gathered at the market place, assembled in crowds. He painted not the individual, but the group, which surged with the combined strength of all its members. The etched line, firm and obedient, sweeps the plate, curls up, thins out, swings in circles. It is a restless, changing, serviceable line. It differs from the Dutch forebear's for the fact that it is less differentiated, more summary. For Liebermann, we must bear in mind, was an Impressionist, who dwelt upon change, the fleeting, transitory effect; naturally he sought to omit too much emphasis upon the permanent visual characteristics.

Portraiture was another of his specialties. And in this branch of picture-making he demonstrated his penetration of human character. A number of portraits are in this collection, a tribute to the human understanding of their maker.

If there is another contemporary graphic artist with whom Max Liebermann can be compared, it is Kathé Kollwitz. She has similar sympathies, similar humanity, but her expression is a more dramatic, a more convulsive one, sacrificing amenities of visual attraction for an impassioned outburst over human wretchedness. D. A.

The Dance—New York Notes

THE Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo has closed a successful season at the Metropolitan Opera House and is now briefly on tour preliminary to its appearance at the Boston Opera House, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 29. Of new productions, Massine's latest composition, "Choreartium," is perhaps the most provocative, set as it is to Brahms's Fourth Symphony.

Angna Enters, who will not be seen in Boston until early in January, will make her first New York appearance of the season on Nov. 24.

On Sunday evening, at the Guild Theater, Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman and their group will present their first concert of the season. The program is in two solid sections. Part I is devoted to a new dance in six parts for soloists and groups, choreography by Doris Humphrey, music by Wallingford Riegger. This composition, as yet unnamed, was first presented at the Bennington School of the Dance last summer. Part II of the program is an American Saga for men's group, choreography by Charles Weidman and music by Jerome Moross.

Folk dance continues to receive due attention. In addition to the course at the New School for Social Research (previously announced) the third in a series of folk dance evenings at the West Side Y. W. C. A. will take place on Thursday evening of this week. Subject, the Ukraine. Leadership, Michael Herman. On Friday evening, at the Dance Guild, 116 East Fifty-ninth Street, a lecture demonstration of folk dancing will be given by the Folkdans Vanner (Swedish), the Swedish Folk Dance Society, the Ukrainian Dancers Club and the American Folk Group. M. L.

THE survival of the fittest means finally the survival of the self-controlled, because they alone can adapt themselves to the perpetual shifting of conditions produced by progress.—C. L. SHAW.

Daily Features

BELIEVE nothing against another but on good authority; and never report what may hurt another, unless it be a greater hurt to some other to conceal it.—PENN.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 3

Gorgeous Foliage

MY FIRST thought when the young woman with the green finger nails brought a baby into the section across from me was that she had better cover up the child before the conductor saw it. If children weren't welcome in many luxurious apartments, surely the most luxurious of trains would not permit them. But as the Twentieth Century nosed its way out through Back Bay and on out into the suburbs, I settled down to make the best of things.

All went well until the mother gave the infant a plump little celluloid doll filled with BB shot, or something equally diverting. This toy gave the child great glee; and I recalled the day when my uncle gave me a knife in case I wanted to see what was in my new drum. And I wondered how I might apply the lesson.

An hour from the time we left Boston, we were pulling into Worcester; and here a welcome sight awaited me. The porter of the observation-club car went by, opening a copy of the Monitor. I followed him back to the car to see what happened. The porter handed it to a typical man-about-town. What, now, would such a man read in such a paper? I hoped I might report that he turned at once to the inside back page; but something on the front page caught his eye. Oh well, if people like The World's Day, let them have it!

We were now in Springfield. Soon we were weaving our way through the Berkshires, crammed with gorgeous foliage. A poetic thought came: The trees were blushing as Mother Nature disrobed them. And on we stole through the red and yellow wonderland—such a view as an insect might get in an excursion through the pile of an Oriental rug.

In barely over three hours and a half from the time we left Boston we were in Pittsfield, and it was night.

The Pullman conductor now came along and made me a bargain proposition. There were only a few passengers; and if I would pay a paltry $1.80 more, I might have the full section to myself—including the two mattresses of the upper as added luxury. And, glancing at the infant across the aisle, he invited me to move down into section 4.

Thus was my problem of a quiet night solved—and without embarrassing anyone. — DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To Be Continued)

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Book Fixer

THERE is money in being a "fixer." Books need care and attention, the same as humans. They require a judicious mixture of moisture, air and heat in order to "breathe."

A profitable income may be realized by taking care of your neighbors' libraries, large or small. This service includes cleaning the books (inside and out), oiling the leather, dusting the pages, pasting down frayed bits, sending badly damaged volumes to a binding expert, classifying and reorganizing.

The charge will vary, depending upon the amount of work involved in each case. The only materials you need are an oil suitable for leather, absorbent cotton, and some soft white cloth or fine cheesecloth.

Bernice B.

In Lighter Vein

Well Recommended

A young man who had unexpectedly inherited a fortune decided to learn how to behave himself in society. He went to a school of deportment. A bowing Frenchman begged him to enter.

"Do you give lessons in deportment?" asked the young man.

"The best, m'sieu," gushed the proprietor. "My system ees perfect. Two weeks ago a young man like you, m'sieu—he only take two lessons in deportment—then he was deported!"—*El Paso Herald News.*

Peaceful

"What did the small boy say when you told him he might be President some day?"

"Not much," answered Senator Sorghum. "He said of course he'd take his chances, but personally he wasn't looking for trouble."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Vacation Joys

Brown: "Did you fish with flies?"

Gray (back from camping holiday): "Fish with them? We fished with them, camped with them, ate with them, and slept with them."—*Toronto Globe.*

Keeping Up

Green: "You must be keen on the talkies, old boy, to go twice a week."

Howarth: "It's not that exactly. You see, if I don't go regularly I can't understand what my children are saying."—*Toronto Globe.*

Daily Anecdote

Off Came Both!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Theodore Roosevelt was aboard ship, on his way to his South American explorations, he was accompanied by many motion picture cameramen. Among these was a free lance who appeared a trifle sensitive regarding his standing.

As the ship crossed the equator, the Feast of Neptune was celebrated. Among the stunts was a pillow fight over a tank of water. The photographers lined up to get pictures. Colonel Roosevelt, in the background, observed one of the regular men slipping a cap over the lens of the free lance's camera. As one of the contestants was knocked into the water, the Colonel laughingly turned to the man and said: "Take off your cap, young man."

"I am an Austro-Hungarian subject and have never become an American citizen," protested the man. "I see no reason why I should."

The Roosevelt smile was very much in evidence. "I was merely going to say that if you will take the cap off the lens of your camera, we will have the bout fought over again so you can obtain a good picture."

The man sheepishly removed the cap from the lens, then removed his own cap to the ex-President.

Embarrassed

The Shy Miss Who Has Sought Refuge With Her Nice Thumb Was Snapped for the Monitor Camera Club by Gordon M. Tranter, Calgary, Alta.

Mr. Scroggins

Plenty of Leaves

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P. for Pilgrim), squirrel extraordinary of Boston Common, waved his small cane so rapidly that you couldn't see it. (This may seem strange, but it is true and can be demonstrated if even you get a cane and wave it rapidly enough.) When Mr. Scroggins finished waving the cane, he pointed with it to a leaf clinging to the green dress of Weeda, a small person. Then he pointed to

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Small Squirrels Laughed

another leaf, and another, and another—all clinging to Weeda.

"That and that and that and that," he said. "Did they fall on you?"

Weeda brushed off the leaves. "No, they didn't fall on me," she said. "I buried myself in a big pile of leaves and these stuck to me when I got unburied."

Weeda and Scroggins said good-by, and as the venerable squirrel stepped along he hurrumphed at considerable length.

Sitting under a linden tree he spied two small squirrels, young but old friends. They seemed downcast.

"Why do you sit quietly on such a fine autumn day, with the air full of life and the sunshine full of sparkle?" said the illustrious squirrel.

"Because we can't think of anything to do except sit," replied one of the small squirrels.

Scroggins trailed his cane through the fallen autumn leaves.

"Have you ever buried each other in autumn leaves?" he said.

The small squirrel stared. They didn't understand.

"Buried each other?" said one.

"In autumn leaves?" said another.

"Yes," said Mr. Scroggins. He put down his cane and began raking leaves into a heap with his paws. The small squirrels watched him. They were no longer downcast. Finally, they jumped up and began helping their noted friend rake together leaves. In a short time a large heap of leaves was piled before them. One small squirrel ran up the nearby linden tree, ran out on a limb, dropped down and landed in the soft pile. The other small squirrel did the same. Scroggins stood by and, when the leaves in the heap were scattered by the small squirrels falling in their midst, he raked them together again.

The small squirrels laughed and laughed. Scroggins beamed.

"This is fun!" said one, just as he was about to drop from the tree into the pile.

"Yes," said Scroggins. "It is fun. And there are other things you can do with leaves. And there are plenty of them."

Guess Again Answers (21)

1. Yes; about 20 miles farther north.
2. No; a copyright may be obtained for 28 years, and extended for 28 years more.
3. Yes.
4. Yes; approximately 16 pictures per second are flashed on the movie screen.
5. Yes.

Parliamentary Practice Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

Question: A motion was introduced into one of our meetings, and there was considerable discussion. Before a final vote was taken, a motion was made and carried to adjourn. There is some disagreement as to the situation of the business which was being discussed. Should it be brought up at the next meeting as unfinished business or as new business?

Answer: If your organization meets regularly as often as every three months, according to Robert's Rules of Order, the business may be brought up as unfinished business. The question is again stated by the chair and the discussion resumed where it left off. In an organization which does not have regular meetings as often as quarterly, the business falls to the ground upon adjournment and is not taken up again as unfinished business. It may be re-introduced, however, at any succeeding meeting by a new motion, under the head of new business.

Guess Again

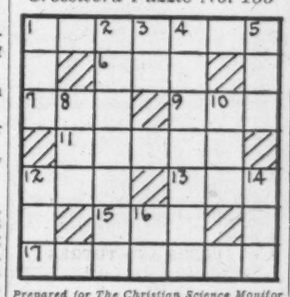
21

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is Kansas City farther north than St. Louis? (*Yes ..... No .....*)
2. Is it true that an American copyright expires at the end of 14 years? (*Yes ..... No .....*)
3. If you were looking for the book of Hosea, and you opened your Bible to Joel, should you turn the pages at the left? (*Yes ..... No .....*)
4. Is it true that more than 10 pictures a second are flashed on the movie screen? (*Yes ..... No .....*)
5. Is 18 the average age of young people graduating from high schools in the United States? (*Yes ..... No .....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

Crossword Puzzle No. 155



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Comments
6—Devoured
7—Hostility
9—Opening
11—Potassium nitrate
12—Vessel
13—Negative vote
15—Skill
17—Disturbs

Down

1—Uncooked
2—Pertaining to a husband
3—By
4—Governors
5—Weaken
8—Collection of sayings
10—Constellation
12—Energy
14—Affirmation
16—Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Brevities

Charlotte (N. C.) News: Walt Disney, the Mickey Mouse fellow, is said to be planning a production starring The Two Little Pigs. The other one has been called home by the Department of Agriculture.

Humorist: Another English novel has been filmed in America. Cinema-goers in this country should have no difficulty in recognizing it on the screen, as the title remains exactly as the author wrote it.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

One of Her Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brookline, Mass.

AS SHE was unlocking her door late one afternoon there was a cheery call from a neighbor across the way: "Unusual for you to be away all day, is it not? Where have you been?"

"Oh, shopping in the morning; lunch with Marie; and calls in the afternoon," she replied. As she closed her door she smiled as she put into water a yellow dandelion she had worn in a buttonhole of her coat.

Yes, shopping; but how much more that included: in little shops and big stores, words of cheer and nods of greeting were welcomed by the clerks, for smiles were refreshing on a busy day.

Lunch with Marie, yes; but more: a hungry boy peered wistfully at the window display of tempting viands there offered. The meaning in the wistful eyes did not escape her, and the price of a meal was sent to the lad with an invitation to dine within. What a reward to see those eyes shine at the feast set before him.

Out again on the main street, she shared her umbrella with a thinly-clad girl; then she saved a little dog from portending harm in the traffic.

Calls in the afternoon, and was that all? A bag of fruit was quite heavy, but that did not hinder her from stopping to comfort a crying child and change its countenance to a smiling one.

At a waiting station an aged man brushed away a telltale tear. She shared her umbrella with a thinly-clad girl; then she saved a little dog from portending harm in the traffic. Calls in the afternoon, and was that all? A bag of fruit was quite heavy, but that did not hinder her from stopping to comfort a crying child and change its countenance to a smiling one.

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At a waiting station an aged man brushed away a telltale tear. She shared an angel message which came to her: "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." And a "Thank you, lady," was her reward.

Again and again a silent expression of gratitude for fellow passengers, thanking the Father that He called them all His own.

Again, on the streetcar, she was seated beside a wan-faced woman who was reading a small Bible; but upon being seen so doing she tucked it under her coat sleeve. The question of how best to tell the woman to continue reading her Bible was answered by the thought of humming softly a familiar old hymn dear to multitudes. And the little book again came out from its hiding place and was opened at Psalms.

The dandelion? After she had exchanged smiles with a little girl along the way, the baby fingers plucked the flower by the roadside, and presented it to "the lady." She was a good receiver, and accepted the precious bit of nature's gold graciously.

Trivial things? Perhaps. But, oh, the joy of living!

For the SCRAPBOOK

Writing is like religion. Every man who feels the call must work out his own salvation. — *George Horace Lorimer.*

Never a tear bedims the eye that time and patience will not dry.—*Bret Harte.*

They also serve who only stand and wait.—*Milton.*

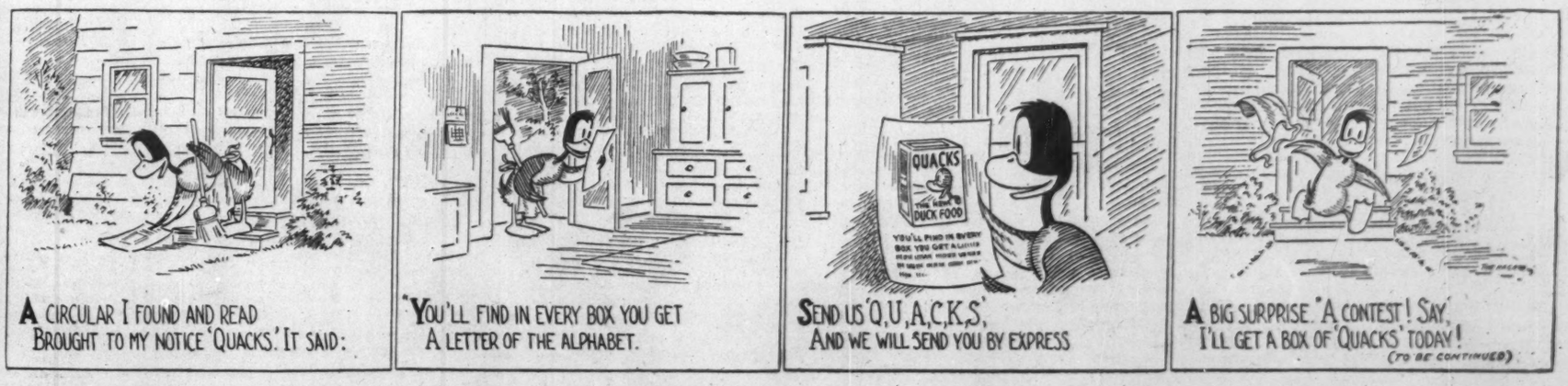
Secrecy is the chastity of friendship.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Has Always Been a Question*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*Quacks Contest*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

War Trade vs. Isolation

JUST how strongly isolationist is the United States? During the first nine months of 1935 the United States exported 61,000,000 pounds of copper—a prime war material—to Italy, or nearly 20,000,000 pounds more than in all of 1934. Sales there of cotton linters—much used for explosives—increased by nearly half over the monthly average of the previous year. And thirty times as many American motortrucks rolled off the lighters at ports in Italian Africa—obviously to transport soldiers and supplies into Ethiopia. Does that indicate American isolation from world affairs?

At about the same time these figures were issued by the United States Department of Commerce the official announcement by the League of Nations of its decision on economic sanctions against Italian aggression was being transmitted to Washington. Isolationist spokesmen and newspapers are concerned lest the American State Department in responding to the League's invitation for comment on its action will commit itself unduly and involve the United States in "foreign entanglements."

The expectation is that the Secretary of State will reply to the League simply by relating that President Roosevelt has forbidden the export of munitions to either belligerent under the congressional neutrality resolution and has given notice that any goods sold to the belligerents must be transported at the shipper's risk. This assures League members that they can go much farther than they have gone, even to the extent of a blockade, without fear of American diplomatic protests over "freedom of the seas."

But there is another question, beyond the province of the State Department, which may likely face Congress when it convenes in January. The authorized embargo applies only to "arms, ammunition and implements of war," the last phrase meaning tanks, aircraft and the like. But stoppage of military raw materials, such as oil, scrap iron, copper and cotton, may be as important and necessary as the cessation of munitions shipments in putting an economic damper on war.

If members of the League succeed in agreeing among themselves to cease furnishing comparable commodities to Italy as a breaker of the peace, the moral responsibility will then be up to the United States to say whether it will not also add "materials of war" to its self-denying ordinance or whether it will for the sake of trade and profits run a risk of involvement which it would not assume on more lofty grounds. Twice in its history, once in 1812 and again in 1917, the United States has been drawn by defense of commerce into a war it had resolved to keep out of.

Presumably members of Congress are genuinely bent on isolating the United States from the war in northern Africa and its possible consequences in Europe. If so, and assuming that the League resolves on collective stoppage of war materials, then the proof of their intention to avoid entanglement will rest in the Spartan decision to isolate American trade from profits made at the expense of world peace—and possibly America's peace.

Before and After—

ONE swallow does not make a summer, but evidently it does make a tipsy driver. Proof that a one-gulp drink can make motorists "instruments of death on the highways" was shown in tests conducted by Dr. H. A. Heise before the American Safety Congress in Louisville the other day. The Milwaukee physician gave seven voluntary assistants a series of simple tasks—sorting a pack of cards, threading a needle, typewriting and operating a foot brake—to be performed before and after drinking a single cocktail.

The before-drinking performance was a cinch. To the seven subjects addling through a second test, the cocktail did queer things. They flubbed the cards, tried poking the needle through the eye of the thread, foozled the typing by scrambling the alphabet, and wound up with a slow-motion display of how not to co-ordinate a red stop light and the brake pedal. All in one gulp of a "harmless" cocktail!

In 1936 automobile shows are all set for the green light. Automotive engineers seemingly have stamped the last word in safety equipment upon every shiny, showroom specimen. Actually the motorist has the last word. A safety guarantee by the owner, evidenced by unremitting caution, is as essential as mechanical safeguards. Careful workmanship merits careful operation—the same intelligent play of human faculties in driving a car as that which motivates its maker.

The before-and-after liquor tests at Louisville stress the importance of the human equation in promoting highway safety. They put renewed emphasis upon the inescapable conclusion that even one drink is one too many.

NEW YORK bakers are quoted as saying that a rise in the price of bread may be necessary soon on account of the increase in the cost of wheat. Sounds reasonable, except that when wheat is going down bakers say they can't reduce the price of bread because flour is only about one sixth of their costs. Even a baker can't eat his argument and have it too.

Is America Republican?

IT WAS Will Rogers who said that the Republicans never quite liked to have the United States called a democracy. And now Senator Borah, denying the assertion of John E. Coykendall that he was starting "a fight with the Old Guard Republicans, who still control and will continue to control the conservative Republican vote of the country," remarks that "this country is very largely Republican," and adds that President Roosevelt cannot be re-elected without Republican votes.

Actually the welfare of the United States ought to be of larger interest to citizens than whether any party normally controls a majority or whether any particular individual will be elected to office. Americans have been taught so long that the state of the nation depended on a certain party or a certain candidate that half the time—and especially just before elections—they believe it. But it isn't so. Prosperity rarely depends on politics. What is true is the fact that political results depend on whether the people believe one party or another will promote their prosperity.

The key to next year's election—since we seem incorrigibly political and interested more in next year's election than this year's recovery—is whether Mr. Roosevelt appears to the majority of Americans as the agent or the enemy of prosperity. In the current Yale Review, Walter Lippmann has pointed out that ever since NRA ended and recovery continued the New Deal has appeared less and less popular because the people have perceived that it is not synonymous with prosperity. He does not say that the country is Republican but that the people are conservative, quite ready to be left alone so long as business is good.

This view fails to recognize certain elements that seek reform even without recovery. And it assumes that prosperity has returned. But can any country with 10,000,000 unemployed be conservative? The people may feel that the New Deal has not fulfilled many of its promises and has not got rid of unemployment. But it is dangerous for Republicans to think they can ride back into power merely on dissatisfaction with the New Deal. And if they do ride back on the assumption that the nation is normally Republican and make no effort to get at fundamental abuses, there may be even more danger.

Brakes on Budgets

HUSBANDS, take heart! Signs increase that in several states pity has been extended to the plight of the masculine party to marriage—before and after. Juries have refused to be moved to tears by touching pleas for what the tabloids call "heart balm" in breach of promise suits. Anti-alimony legislation has even decreed husbands should be allowed to go on eating.

Now comes a Maryland State Senator, Raymond Kennedy, with a bill designed to protect John Husband whose wife just can't resist a bargain. Mr. Kennedy's plan is one of those simple ones which, like the famous Columbus egg trick, causes wonder that no one seems to have thought of it previously. No husband, he proposes, shall be responsible for his wife's debts unless he signs on the dotted line with her.

It is pointed out that the measure is designed not only to safeguard the husband who has been getting bill-shocked every month, but the woman with a feeble sales resistance. Such cases must surely be growing fewer. Too many women work too hard for small wages nowadays to be careless with spending either their own or their husband's money.

Incidentally, many husbands have seen the light that shows the family budget works best when it is a partnership affair in which both parties have an equal voice.

What the Film Public Wants

DARE film companies raise the standard of their productions, or are they already producing films of as high quality as the public will accept? Some kind of rough answer to this question can be deduced from an analysis of the first 10,000 replies to the National Film Ballot organized in Great Britain not long ago by London Film Productions, Ltd., a company responsible for several successful British pictures, such as "The Private Life of Henry VIII" and "Catherine the Great."

To many of the questions which the ballot propounded, indeterminate answers were given. The replies to the question, should Shakespeare be filmed, for example, roughly balanced out. But when asked whether a film could be interesting if it contained no "love interest," 8893 returned an affirmative response; only 1257 replied no. Equally emphatic was the answer to the question whether the public is interested in the filming of such books as Mr. H. G. Wells's sociological essay, "The Shape of Things to Come." The negative replies in this instance numbered 1932, the positive 8049.

The results recorded by this ballot are instructive. Wherever a definite preponderance of opinion on any question is revealed in the replies of the typical sections of the film public affected by the London Film Productions programs, that opinion is definitely on the thoughtful side. It would seem that if producers raised the artistic level of their films, the public would not let them down.

First-Avenue Childhood

Book News of the Day

LATE in the 1920's appeared a crisp and sagacious autobiography of a woman who had made a striking success in the advertising business. That book, Helen Woodward's "Through Many Windows," now has an epilogue which is also prologue, a chronicle of Mrs. Woodward's early years before she entered the business world.

THREE FLIGHTS UP (New York: Dodd, Mead. $3) is a portrayal of life in a Polish-German-Jewish family in New York in the nineties. From near Warsaw, where he was born, by way of Germany, where he absorbed Marxian Socialism, Papa Rosen came to New York. The first thing he did there was to get a job, the second was to marry Frederika Sachs, whose brother had been his dearest friend in Germany.

The eager, black-browed visionary from Poland and his pretty, practical German wife had four children, of whom Lünnchen—Helen, who later became Mrs. W. E. Woodward—was the eldest.

Mrs. Woodward's chronicle is appreciative of her parents' efforts and ideals, yet strikingly devoid of sentimentality. She describes the polished neatness and order of their home in a First Avenue flat, her mother's invincible energy and frugality, her father's intense devotion to the cause of the proletariat and his almost equal devotion to betting on the races. From this marriage of complete opposites Mrs. Woodward herself derived the father's sympathy with radical movements and the mother's common sense.

Because Papa Rosen lost his job the family lived for a time in Kansas City and later in Boston, where Helen received a classical training at the Girls' Latin School. Chiefly, however, the narrative is based on their life in New York. There her family, like most of those she knew, lived "imprisoned in respectability." The most common phrase is "we were not allowed." This is no picture of children left to run wild on city streets, and the Rosens were as remote from the East Side as they were from Fifth Avenue. Inside a narrow, tight set of standards the children conducted themselves with honesty and obedience. They were secure in the safety of Mama's kitchen and Papa's earning ability. But one degree lower in the economic scale there would have been nothing secure. There, in homes where fathers cannot or do not earn, where mothers have to go out to work all day, where children have to look out for themselves, lie the roots of gangsterdom. So speaks the daughter of Marxian Socialist Rosen, the practical and successful businesswoman of later years.

Not simply the externals of her child life are reported in Mrs. Woodward's book, such as their domestic economy, their schooling and pastimes, but her own inner life as she grew from childhood to girlhood. She was inwardly shy and outwardly inclined to domineer; she believed that she was the homely member of the family; she had her moments of intense embarrassment, and her pride in being able to get better marks in school than her mates. More than in any other way she lived in books. There were whole years about which she remembers nothing because her attention was wholly sunk in her reading.

Mrs. Woodward once said that the tempo of advertising copy is not suited to books. Nevertheless, in the clarity and rapidity of this book there appears some effect of her long experience in writing advertising. Essentially characteristic of her are the honesty of her account, which she maintains even when it hurts her pride to do so, and the tolerant, reasonable, affectionate point of view. The result commands both interest and respect.

W. K. R.

Mirror of Opinion

Change Is Not Sacrilege

BUT for the benefit of the ones who still insist it is [sacrilege to talk about change] we recommend the following, written in 1816 by Thomas Jefferson, as the best thing we have ever read on the subject:

"Some men look at constitutions with sanctimonious reverence, and deem them, like the Ark of the Covenant, too sacred to be touched. They ascribe to the men of the preceding age a wisdom more than human, and suppose what they did to be beyond amendment.

"I knew that age well: I belonged to it, and labored with it. It deserved well of its country. It was very like the present, but without the experience of the present; and forty years of experience in government is worth a century of book reading; and this they would say themselves, were they to rise from the dead. . . .

"Laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As that becomes more developed, more enlightened, as new discoveries are made, new truths disclosed, and manners and opinions change with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also and keep pace with the times. We might as well require a man to wear still the coat which fitted him when a boy as civilized society to remain ever under the regimen of their ancestors. It is th.is preposterous idea which has lately deluged Europe in blood. Let us follow no such examples, nor weakly believe that one generation is not as capable as another of taking care of itself and of ordering its own affairs.

"Each generation is as independent of the one preceding as that was of all which had gone before. It has, then, like them, a right to choose for itself the form of government it believes most promotive of its own happiness, and it is for the peace and good of mankind that a solemn opportunity of doing this should be provided by the Constitution; so that it may be handed on, with periodical repairs, from generation to generation, to the end of time, if anything human can so long endure."

The issue raised by the Supreme Court's NRA decision does not at all involve a proposal to junk the Constitution. It merely involves a question of whether the people of this nation, under the Constitution itself, want to make another change therein.—*New York World-Telegram.*

Getting in Trim for the 1936 Championship Game

Moderation Will Not Work

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor's account of the "Moderation League," sponsored by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., and the list of comments upon it by well-known authorities, is interesting. To gain Mr. Rockefeller's support was a master stroke to secure public indorsement. He is, however, so well known, such a fine and respected character, that it is a great pity he was so misled, through his good intentions, to champion something that cannot stand a severe test. Doubtless he has let himself be drawn into something without sufficient knowledge of the probable effect.

As soon as prohibition was decided to be the only remaining panacea for a great national evil—and let us not forget it was indorsed almost unanimously and in short order—there was set in motion a carefully engineered destruction propaganda. The entire nation was so bombarded from all sides with falsehoods that it came to accept them as facts, and, thus poisoned in its thinking, expressed itself just as it was intended it should, in complete indorsement of these falsehoods as facts, throwing aside all individual evidence, and bewailing a supposedly terrible situation, echoing the falsities from beginning to end. Those who thought clearly and deeply could generally identify the falsity and the source.

Some time ago, for example, during prohibition, a prominent English magazine, Blackwood's, trying in an article to give a fair picture of conditions in the United States, presented a very dark one concerning the liquor situation. It turned out that their source of information came wholly from the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, which, of course, subtracted from its value as evidence. It would be a commendable piece of work if some dependable organization, such as the Business Men's Prohibition Foundation of Chicago, or a newspaper like the Monitor, the reputation of either of which would insure its influence and power with the public, were to expose in toto the chicanery and underhanded methods that were used to discredit prohibition, and even the methods used to repeal the law, the collusion of both the political parties, a most disgraceful political subterfuge, with all the ballot box stuffing so frequent in political campaigns. If the people could only be made aware of how they had been hoodwinked by false propaganda, there would be a sudden and drastic change and a force directed to immediate reform.

Liquor has been a problem in America ever since the original thirteen colonies had trouble with it and the Indians. It never has submitted to regulation, and now that it has practically been withdrawn, there can be no hope of adequate control. What few regulations have been put in force have been systematically violated; bars are coming back, and all the old evils and many more. The intensive advertising to get the youth to drink more is glaring evidence of the determination not to be controlled.

Moderation will not work. If John D. Jr. had lived and experienced what those did who can look back fifty and sixty years ago, I feel sure his attitude would show a greater enlightenment as to the hopelessness of ever attempting to keep the use of liquor within a sphere of indefinite moderation, as indefinite it would have to be. The W. C. T. U. is destined to do a vastly more effective work than can such a "Moderation League" in lining the country up to restore the only plan that will work, that has worked, that did, contrary to the deceived thought generally expressed, work during prohibition (altogether too effectively for the liquor interests). Let us hope the awakening will not be delayed; every day records added disasters.

Detroit, Mich. VICTOR T. WILSON

Shall America Have a Labor Party?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was somewhat difficult for me to ascertain from which side of the fence you wrote your editorial condemning a labor party in the United States. Was it from the side of labor or of capital? The United States Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association have used most of your arguments against such a party, and have never been eager for labor to enhance its power.

You advise labor to stick to its basically economic tactics, which include the strike and collective bargaining. You didn't mention the strike. You also urge it to stick to its political practice of voting for its friends and against its enemies in the established parties.

You apparently are not familiar with the theory of the new labor party. As proposed by the United Textile Workers of America, a prime mover behind the plan, labor would not abandon its traditional political policy except as it proved ineffectual. That is, if a Democrat or Republican was satisfactory in the promotion of labor legislation, he would be supported. If both candidates had failed, labor would have its candidate.

In other words, the plan would be a device to augment labor's power. To counsel labor to stay clear of politics is to counsel it to remain helpless, if, by chance, neither Republican nor Democrat will serve it—as neither would in Rhode Island, where the Labor Party is definitely to be formed.

It is not a question of abandoning one technique for another; it is a question of *adding* to labor's power.

You say the nub of the question is whether labor has more to expect from political or from economic action. Isn't the nub really whether labor may not expect more from both modes of action? They are hardly mutually exclusive strategies. Labor has been on both the economic front and the political front for years. For years it has been turned from state capitols and from Washington empty handed. Its power has been strengthened by the Roosevelt Administration—but is that any reason why additional steps should not be taken to secure still further power?

And then you state that a labor party would become inescapably a Socialist party. I suppose this was meant to inspire shudders, but aren't you a trifle outdated? Intelligent persons are no longer frightened off an argument by the mention of Socialism. As a matter of fact, both the Republican and Democratic parties have been tarred with Socialism—if certain legislation is any criterion.

Since you delved into analogies, why didn't you mention the fact that the British Labor Party has elected a Premier in Ramsay MacDonald and many members of Parliament? Certainly such attainments far exceed the humble aims of the present sponsors of the American labor movement. They only hope to win occasional seats in state legislatures or force Democratic and Republican incumbents to be more sympathetic to their cause. Set against such modest expectations, an unabridged analogy would be most heartening.

Brookline, Mass. R. M. B.

[Editor's Note: Readers naturally misunderstand the Monitor when they assume it must surrender its independence and either serve or oppose their own parties or interests.]

Gambling for Safety

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your paper there appeared a letter headed "Rebuking the Gambling Lie." Did "H. T." ever stop to consider how greatly desperate crime would increase if a man only had a few dimes and did not gamble with them, occupying time and at least attempting something.

Large numbers gamble because they want to remain honest, because they need something to occupy their time and mind to avoid becoming desperate or losing their reason.

Both gambling and the moving picture shows help to make America a very much safer place to live in. W. H. CRANKSHAW

San Francisco, Calif.

"May Spectators Hiss?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial of above title does not seem to me to get to the bottom of the case in point. While it is very true that audible criticism can be as valuable as audible appreciation, yet it is rather a question whether there is any value at this time in hissings impelled by nationalistic emotions.

In Boston, the air has been filled by hissings and "boos" when Signor Mussolini and his soldiers appeared on the screen, but it is very doubtful that this hissing has done anything but intensify prejudices and racial feeling. Hatred, expressed in hissing, certainly needs no encouragement. B. G.

Lexington, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Fascist Italy and the League

By Paul Cremona

ROME

TWICE has Fascist Italy been in open conflict with the League of Nations. Benito Mussolini had not yet completed his first year of government when he had his first big quarrel with the League. That was in the summer of 1923 when, following the bombardment of Corfu by the Italian fleet the Duce threatened to leave the League because it had intervened in the dispute which had arisen between Italy and Greece.

His second big quarrel with the League, which is infinitely wider and more serious, originated from the Italo-Ethiopian dispute and from his persistent refusal to recognize the League's authority for its pacific settlement. Whatever may be the outcome of this crisis, it is certain that for a long time to come Rome will look upon the League with unfriendly and suspicious eyes.

This will be no new departure of Italian policy. From the very day of the League's birth, except for rare intervals, official relations between Rome and Geneva have generally been cold and hostile. Fascism only sharpened Italian hostility. Fascism has always regarded the League as one of its worst enemies which was bound to place obstacles in the path of the expansionist and imperialist aims of a country whose leaders boast that it is 100 per cent militarist.

* * *

The reasons for Italian hostility toward the League are manifold. Dissatisfied with the peace treaties which put an end to the World War, because they gave her neither a mandate nor a colony, Italy considers the League as a body upheld by Britain and France in order to maintain a status quo favorable only to them. Italy joined the League reluctantly. She has never regarded the League as a true instrument of peace and justice, but rather as a convenient instrument in the hands of the two most powerful European states to safeguard their particular interests. It is true, it is added, that the League of Nations, if duly reformed, could have made a very precious contribution to the strengthening of world peace, to the prevention of those causes which might have provoked discord among the nations, and to the improvement of general economic conditions.

But what has it done in fifteen years? The greatest problems which it has faced have remained unsolved. Every Italian with whom you discuss the problem of the League rolls off to you with surprising fluency all the failures of the League. He sees only failures. How can we have faith in a League, he says, which has handled so inefficiently the disarmament problem? What has been the result of three years' inconclusive talk on disarmament? A general rearmament of all the powers. What has the League done to help the various nations in the worst economic crisis the world has ever seen? Has it succeeded in lowering the customs barriers, in suggesting a better distribution of raw materials, in re-establishing financial stability? What has it done in the dispute between China and Japan? Was the League able to stop or prevent Japan's invasion of Manchuria? What has it done when Germany tore up the Versailles Treaty? And after these precedents, how is it possible for us Italians to have faith in an institution which has been unable or unwilling to prevent wars between states which were its members and has never attempted to satisfy the just aspirations of other members?

Between Fascist Italy and the League there exists a fundamental conflict of ideals which cannot be bridged so long as Fascism continues to rule the destinies of this country. Rome versus Geneva! A hierarchical system, authoritarian and absolutist, versus a system based on a strictly democratic principle.

* * *

Yet while being fundamentally opposed to the spirit and the letter of the Covenant, while working against it and attempting to discredit it even to the point of rendering the League ridiculous in the eyes of the people, Italy has so far remained in the League. This contradictory attitude may be summarized in the formula: Italy is the most convinced adversary of the League and the principles embodied in it, but has been careful to avoid a rupture. She opposes the League, but has at the same time realized that her interests could still be safeguarded by remaining in it.

More than once Italy, weary of seeing that the revisionist plans that she openly supported could not be put into practice through the League, had suggested its radical reform. Two years ago the Fascist Grand Council made the eventual stay of Italy in the League dependent upon a reform of that body. But the opposition to the Italian suggestion was so great that Signor Mussolini never presented concrete proposals for a reform of the League and for its better working. Thus the estrangement between Italy and the League grew ever greater.

After thirteen years of authoritarian government in Italy, it is easy to understand why the Italian people hold in such little esteem the League of Nations. Everything that the League decides or does, in accordance with the Covenant, is interpreted by Italian public opinion as an underhand maneuver of hostile forces, united against Italy, and as an attempt to impair the prestige and the interests of Italy. It should cause, therefore, little surprise if Signor Mussolini really decided to break off completely his relations with Geneva and seek to safeguard the interests of Italy by her own forces.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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ONE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE PANELS DESIGNED FOR THE HOUSE OF LORDS BY FRANK BRANGWYN, R. A.

Sharing the Earth's Riches

By Sir Arthur Salter, K.C.B.

The present threat to world peace in Africa indicates that new provision is needed for necessary changes in the world order. It is to the interest of humanity that these changes should be brought under control—that they should be effected not by the nations that desire them, but through a council of all the nations. In three previous articles the Monitor has taken up the possibility of making territorial adjustments through the League of Nations and of effecting international land and air forces to back its decrees. In the following article the question of machinery for making readjustments in distribution of raw materials is discussed by one of the leading authorities on world economics.

THE "UNFAIR DISTRIBUTION" of raw materials has long been a familiar topic. But the proposal of Sir Samuel Hoare that there should be an international inquiry on the subject has, for several reasons, an exceptional importance and has evoked world-wide interest. He was speaking as Foreign Secretary of the country which has the largest colonial empire, and he made his proposal spontaneously and responsibly at an assembly of official representatives meeting at a time of grave crisis.

Moreover, the developments of the last few years have shown the extreme importance to the peace of the world of colonial questions. It is no accident that Japan, Germany and Italy are the three countries which, in relation to their industrial development and increasing population, are worst off as regards raw materials either at home or in external possessions, and that their present regimes and policy constitute the chief menace to world peace.

Such an inquiry should serve two extremely valuable purposes. It might lead to the removal of certain real grievances; and also, as Sir Samuel hinted, it might well show that the advantages enjoyed by colonial powers over others are in some respects greatly exaggerated.

The question of "colonial raw materials" is of course only a part of wider economic problems, to which it will be necessary to refer later in order to obtain a true perspective. But it will be best first to discuss the specific question proposed for the new inquiry—the distribution of "raw materials from colonial areas, including protectorates and mandated territories."

What are the grievances, and what are the apprehensions of countries like Japan, Germany and Italy on this subject? All three of them are highly industrialized, have large and rapidly increasing populations, and very limited internal resources of raw materials. They have no substantial external possessions from which they can draw these materials. They must therefore buy from foreign countries. They may, they feel, be at any time seriously injured by being made to pay excessive "monopoly" prices, or by having supplies cut off, in time of shortage or of war, or at other times by having to buy on unequal terms. They need protection against these three dangers.

These are, of course, apprehensions as to the future rather than immediate disabilities; and any practical results from the proposed inquiry will be determined by this fact. Industries in countries without colonies are not, in fact, at the present moment under any immediate and actual handicap which could well be removed by a convention about raw materials. They can buy these materials at the same prices as the industries of colonial powers. They certainly do not pay excessive prices, for the prices of raw materials have

fallen more severely than those of manufactured articles.

It is true, indeed, that importers into Germany and Italy, which have imposed restrictions upon foreign exchange, at the moment suffer a special handicap. They need to pay for raw materials from British colonies in sterling, from French colonies in francs, and they have difficulties in converting marks and lire for the purpose. But that is a special and temporary currency difficulty, due to domestic policy, and not removable by any convention about raw materials.

With this in mind, what are the practical results which may be expected from the proposed inquiry? It is important to recognize the limits which are suggested, both by Sir Samuel Hoare's words and by common prudence, for a first attempt at so difficult a problem. Let us consider what will be excluded. Sir Samuel suggested a limitation to "raw materials from colonial areas, including protectorates and mandated territories." In other words, this inquiry would not discuss questions arising from the advantages which countries like the United States or Russia, or Canada, possess in having raw materials in their native soil.

Secondly, the problem is "economic rather than political and territorial." In other words, the inquiry would be directed to securing equitable conditions for the export of raw materials without raising questions of the actual transfer of territory or change of political regime.

Thirdly, although Sir Samuel used the rather ambiguous words, "free distribution," the context showed quite clearly that what he meant was the establishment of conditions under which the materials could be bought and sold freely (i. e., without impediment or differentiation), not (or at least not necessarily) the actual allocation and supply of specific quantities by governmental action.

A great deal of misapprehension has arisen during the last 15 years on this last point. During the war, raw materials were on a large scale controlled by governments and allotted at fixed prices to other governments who, in turn, controlled their distribution. Italy, for example, received a regular quota of British coal at controlled prices far below the inflated war prices of the world market. When the war controls were removed she found herself paying immensely higher prices, and this was the immediate motive for her repeated requests (unhappily disregarded) to make the problem of raw materials a central item of the postwar economic conferences.

* * *

But any discussion of a particular problem, such as that of raw materials, which aims at immediate results, must obviously take the world's general economic system as it is. If all or most countries had the economic system of Russia the distribution of raw materials would be a question of agreed governmental allocation. They may, or may not, adopt such a system in the future; but they will not do so as the immediate outcome of an inquiry into raw materials. The practical question for such an inquiry will therefore be: "Granting the general system under which raw materials are bought and sold by private individuals or companies, what governmental action can be taken to prevent abuses and secure equitable treatment?"

To find the answer we must consider the possible injustices or abuses against which protection is needed. They may be classified as (a) monopolies leading to excessive prices to the detriment of importers; (b) differential prices giving an advantage to the industrialists of countries possessing colonies; (c) deprivation in case of war.

The first of these is not a danger which divides the colonial and noncolonial countries as such. If those who possess raw materials succeed in forming combinations comprehensive enough to inflate prices above a reasonable level, all the industrialists who use these raw materials, of whatever country, are injured and injured equally. Under the abnormal conditions of recent years producers have been aided by governmental action, both nationally and—as at the conference of 1933—internationally, to restrict production and increase prices. There are obvious dangers for the future in such policies against which consumers must be protected. Since, with a few exceptions, raw materials come from a number of different countries, any producers' scheme will be international. So, too, must be any protective safeguard established on behalf of consumers. All that is necessary in this connection is to provide that all consumers should have a due share in any protective arrangements, in proportion to their interest and without any regard to whether they are of the same nationality as the producers.

The second danger against which noncolonial countries may legitimately require to be protected, is that differential export duties might be imposed. For example, there might be an export duty on raw materials from a colony to any except the "metropolitan country." If this were effective in raising prices to the industrialists of other countries, it would, of course, put them at a serious disadvantage. But it could, of course, only be effective if there were not sufficient alternative sources of supply or at a time of relative shortage. Such duties have rarely been imposed and I am not aware of any at present.

This, again, is rather a possible danger of the future than a present handicap. The fact that such duties do not now exist, however, is no reason for not providing safeguards against their being imposed in future. On the contrary, this is just the time to take action. It is much more practicable to stabilize a situation that is for the moment right than to correct one that has been allowed to develop on wrong lines, when new vested interests are certain to form a serious obstacle.

This is the reason for concentrating first upon the raw materials question rather than upon the much more difficult one of removing differential *import* duties on manufactured goods bought by colonies—a more serious grievance to which reference will be made a little later.

"Free trade in raw materials" should be the first slogan. The principle that the "export duties on raw materials . . . should never discriminate between different foreign destinations" was unanimously accepted by the World Economic Conference of 1927. But it needs to be embodied, as it has not yet been, in a binding international convention.

There remains the military handicap of countries without raw materials in their own possessions. This is perhaps the most important motive of all for countries of military strength and military ambitions. To some extent the advantage of possessing colonies from this point of view is illusory. For, if a country is not in command of the seas, it will be unable to import materials even from its own colonies; and, if it is, it will be able to prevent its opponent from importing, whether from its own possessions or elsewhere.

Nevertheless, there is one situation in which a colonial power might be in a preferential position. If a country without colonies resorted to war in breach of the Covenant of the League and the League members imposed economic sanctions, including the prohibition of exports from their territories, and the "prohibition of intercourse," it would be unable to obtain raw materials; whereas an aggressor country with colonies would be able to draw upon them unless and until economic sanctions were followed by military sanctions.

This is a difference that certainly needs to be dealt with—but not, of course, by enabling the aggressor country to import the materials it needs to prosecute an illegal war. On the contrary, what is needed is to make it certain that, in such a case, the collective action taken by League members would apply equally without distinction to the imports of an aggressor country from its own possessions as well as to those from foreign countries, and would thus give no advantage to the colonial power.

* * *

To sum up, what is required, and may be anticipated as the result of the proposed inquiry if it is to be successful, is a binding and permanent international convention which would remove the three specific disabilities just discussed. This convention might, for example, provide that: "All the signatory countries (which should include all those possessing colonies) undertake:

(a) That all arrangements made between producers of raw materials of different countries to restrict production and raise prices by combined action shall be carefully supervised and controlled by the governments in the interests of the consumers; and that consumers shall be associated with these arrangements on the basis of their interest as consumers and without regard to their nationality.

(b) All raw materials exported from a colony shall be sold on equal terms to purchasers of any nationality, and if export duties are ever imposed—for example, for revenue purposes—they shall never discriminate between different purchasers of different nationality or between different destinations.

(c) No prohibition or differentiation shall at any time, whether of peace or war, be imposed upon the export of raw materials from any colony to any destination except by international action for the enforcement of international covenants; and when such action is taken it shall apply equally to all protectorates, colonies and mandated territories without any distinction between those which are and those which are not under the control of the country against which international action is being taken."

* * *

Such a convention should be guaranteed by the signatory states and by the League of Nations collectively; and if so guaranteed and observed it would remove the specific economic advantages to a colonial power of possessing raw materials as distinct from any other sort of wealth.

The possibilities, and the limits, of action on these lines are perhaps indicated by an attempt at such a rough draft. These are the lines of development suggested by the actual proposal made. The limits need to be carefully noted. There is first of all the uncertainty which now unhappily attaches to the observance of any international convention. Next it is clear that such a scheme would not include the "distribution" of raw materials by governmental action, whether by the transfer of territory or by the governmental control and allocation of agreed quotas, but only the establishment of equal conditions for sale and purchase. Thirdly, the provision would only apply to "colonies"—i. e., nonself-governing territories; it would not apply to raw materials in sovereign states like the United States or self-governing dominions such as Canada.

Moreover, the proposal covers only one of the three principal disabilities of noncolonial powers. They desire colonies not only as a source of raw materials but also as an outlet by emigration for surplus population, and as markets for their industrial products. The first of these two purposes is indeed an illusion—though a very dangerous one. It cannot be too emphatically stated that emigration to "colonies" cannot in any circumstances afford any but a negligible contribution to the problem of surplus population.

* * *

In the whole of Africa, excluding the South African Union and the Mediterranean littoral, there are only some 300,000 Europeans. In 20 years before the war Germany only settled some 50,000 in her colonial empire.

> If Italy conquered the whole of Ethiopia she could probably not settle in a decade as many colonists as the increase of her population every month—which is over 30,000. There can be no substantial emigration except so far as self-governing countries allow it into their own territories.

The question of the colonies as markets is infinitely more important. If the economic disabilities of noncolonial powers are to be substantially removed, there is only one way. The British Empire would have to return to what was its traditional policy, and that of Holland, until a few years ago; and other colonial powers would need to adopt the same policy. Colonial powers, it is now being increasingly recognized, can only properly hold their territories under a double trust, to the natives and to the outside world. The second of these trusts would imply that all countries must be offered equal opportunities of selling their goods and investing their capital. In other words, all colonial territories should be under an international mandate which provides, as the Covenant does for mandated ex-German colonies in central Africa, for "equal opportunities of trade and commerce" for all countries.

The "raw material" proposal is thus a beginning, but a beginning only. If it leads, as it may lead, to wider schemes, covering the other economic disabilities of the "have-nots," the principal source of recurrent wars may be removed. There would be no "surplus populations" if external markets were open. But there are now at least three countries which must inevitably either expand peacefully or explode in war.

The Host of David

By FANNY deGROOT HASTINGS

When David came before the king,
The crazed and melancholy Saul,
He sang and plucked a joyous string
Until his music filled the hall,

Until the melody rehearsed
Beneath the stars, upon a hill,
By this fair shepherd boy dispersed
The vapors of a human will.

We need a host of Davids now
To swell a universal strain
And lift the shadow from the brow
Of fearful men and make them sane.

We need more voices blent in songs
Of peace and fortitude and trust
To right the long archaic wrongs
Of nations pledged to war and lust.

We need more hearts in unison,
The breath of praise to fill the fife,
The rhythm of our purpose one—
To hymn the harmony of Life.

Awake, musicians, freed from hate,
And tune your instruments of prayer;
Angelic symphonies await
To stir the overtones of air.

Lift up the sackbut and the lute
And sweep the lyre of your thought
With tonal beauty shaped to suit
The theme and tempo Love has wrought.

A greater hand than yours or mine
Conducts the choired seraphim;
Our music, too, can be divine
If we will keep our eyes on Him.

An Hour With Hugh Walpole

American Literature Bores Him Because of Its "Rawness," but He Considers the Stage and Screen in the United States to Be Several Strides Ahead of the British

By Bruce Buttles

"WALKING, TALKING . . ." are listed in "Who's Who" as the preferred pastimes of Hugh Seymour Walpole, the English novelist. He was, indeed, courteously willing to try the latter upon his arrival in Hollywood, Calif., recently to lend a hand in making the film version of "Oliver Twist." In fact, he was eager to talk. And he had much to say.

Perhaps he would have been obliging enough even to prove the "Who's Who" statement by walking as we talked, but the soft upholstery of his office on the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lot would have made this a sacrifice. Instead, we sat and talked, and it occurred to me that, next best to walking and talking, Mr. Walpole probably enjoys sitting and talking.

* * *

The studio representative suggested as much when I inquired about the interview.

"It will require an hour, at least, to cover the ground that we must examine for this article," I had reminded. "Can he give me so much attention on Saturday afternoon?"

"Just don't mention time to him," was the reply. "He might be frightened if you asked for an hour. Start talking. Then, when he begins—listen. The chances are that he will talk just as long as you can stay here. There are few things that Mr. Walpole enjoys so much as talking."

And, of course, that was the way in which it all worked out. His interviewer overstayed the hour, yet only once did Mr. Walpole glance carelessly at his wrist watch. Even when I was compelled to leave this pleasant, keen man he was still ready with comment.

* * *

Moreover, he seemed not the least overcome when the rather weighty subject of my visit was announced.

"Considering the fact that you spent some time here last year," I told him, "our editors feel that you have been in Hollywood long enough to have made some extremely valid comparisons between the British and American trends, not only in literature and on the stage, but on the screen as well. Perhaps this is especially true now that you have returned to America again after some months in England."

Mr. Walpole wasted no words in replying. Shifting a bit in his chair, he started right in on the subject; explaining, however, that his remarks on literature must be regarded only as pertinent to the novel.

"Great changes have come over literature in England in recent years," he began. "It has been marked by the presence of a deeply religious and philosophical undertone. Beginning several years back, this metamorphosis crept along for a time, but has since gained speed. During the past two years there has been one novel after another with a mystical background.

"In this I see something of tremendous significance. It is of great importance because until recently novels in England dealt almost entirely in things that were physical. I feel that we are getting away from this condition rapidly."

* * *

Precisely at this point is the difference between the younger American and English novel of today most pronounced, Mr. Walpole said. He insisted that currently they have little in common.

In vivid contrast to the religious trend that can be noted in England, he continued, the American novel has been dominated in style by the Hemingway tradition, and in content by social, political and economic phenomena. It is written in a rough manner, and seems almost completely tied into the times.

"I understand that if you are a successful American novelist, you must make your characters contemporary," Mr. Walpole commented. "This, at least to my own convictions, is a complete mistake. Properly conceived, the novel must be universally true. Yes, it tells of people and conditions at a given moment, but it needs also to make them so true to the human model that they belong to history itself.

"If we look for an explanation of this trend, I feel that it can be found in the tremendous changes that have been under way in America during the last five years—since your economic depression began. It is not hard to see that these incidents have been so dramatic that current thinking has been colored by them.

"Now in England we have had a far different development. The best kind of English novel has always enjoyed a kind of security in its background. We have lived in a quieter manner, which may be the reason why English novels are decorous and gentle.

* * *

"The English novel, to cite you a case, has never had the opportunity to take up subjects of violence; it has never had a gangster era. Why? Because those things are absent from the English scene. That is not the case with America, and it is not the case with American novels. In them almost anything may happen, and frequently does.

"Turning back again to the religious trend in England, it is possible to observe that this remarkable reaction was bound to come as a result of the marked cynicism of such men as Huxley and Joyce. The goal now is something far more hopeful, constructive, and happy."

Will a similar era break for America? Mr. Walpole didn't know, but was hopeful.

"Frankly," he replied, "America puzzles me in so many ways. There is so much of puritanism, for example, and so much blatant vulgarity. Things appear to move in the opposite directions, and there is an absence of moral certainty.

"It seems to me that no important figure among the younger American novelists has anything but material things to say. And I am becoming bored with their rough, raw manner of saying them."

Yet against this apparently dull, gray literary background is the appeal of real America—warm, courageous, hopeful. Mr. Walpole caught this same feeling again, he said, upon sailing into New York Harbor, and it made him glad to be back.

Due to the fact that his film experience has been confined to Hollywood, he felt that whatever comparisons might be made between the American and British industry would be inadequate. However, he expressed the opinion that English films still seem very immature.

"As far as audiences go, the same changes in attitude toward the cinema have taken place in the United States as in England," he declared. "It has been marked by three stages. The first was one of novelty wherein everyone went to the 'movies,' not to see anything in particular, but just for amusement. Later, people began to tire of this and complained that all pictures were alike.

"The second stage arrived when they started out to patronize particular stars without pausing to note the play. That practice has since grown tiresome, and we are now entering upon the third stage—one of discrimination between individual pictures.

* * *

"As a result, the pace is growing quicker and quicker. Popular, successful pictures are making money, but the public stays away from poor ones. Thus the producers must make 'winners' frequently, because audiences are beginning to stand for things good of their kind."

The stage, both in London and New York, is finding difficult competition from rival forms of entertainment, but that of the former city has been especially poor through lack of support. Play after play that should be successful in London fails after a few weeks, he said. The New York stage, according to Mr. Walpole, has retained its supremacy.

Taking up the matter of a literary man's responsibility during the process of social evolution, the novelist said that, while it is impossible to keep aloof from current affairs, propaganda has no place in literature.

"If you set out to improve the world," he declared, "you will write a very bad novel, even though it may be a tremendous success like 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

Mr. Walpole never intends to attempt an American novel, he said. Even though part of his youth was spent in New York, and he has been a frequent visitor, he believes that it would be impossible to catch enough American feeling to provide material for an acceptable book. No English author has ever written a completely successful novel about America, he concluded, and he isn't going to try for an exception.

Photo by Pinchot

HUGH WALPOLE, NOVELIST

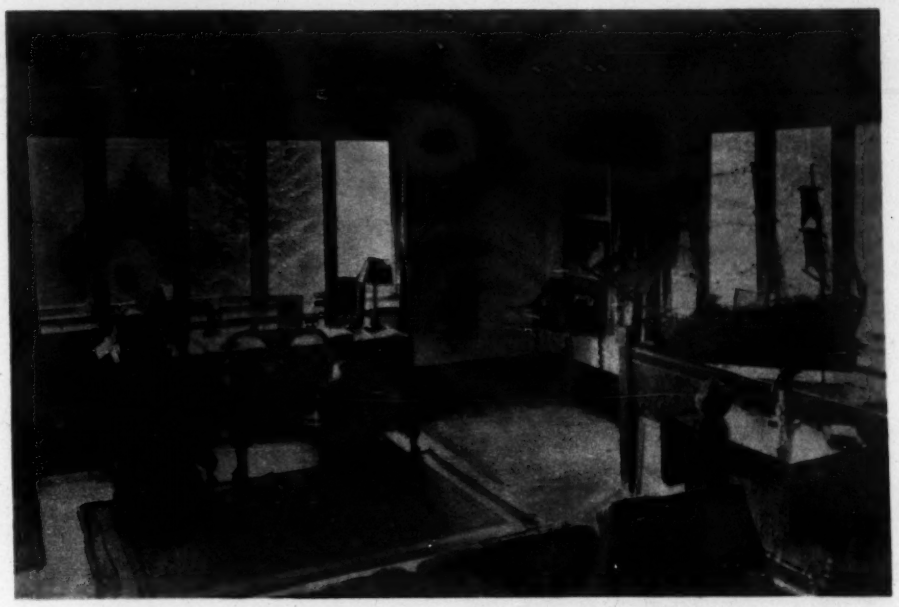


Photo by G. P. Abraham

MR. WALPOLE'S LIBRARY AND WORKROOM

Here in His House at Brackenburn, Near Keswick, the English Novelist Has Produced Several of His Books.

Putting the Sun to Work

Solar Horsepower Already Has Been Harnessed to Heat Houses, Run Motors, Stoke Small Smelting Furnaces, Produce Steam for Power Plants, to Cook, and Even to Operate Refrigerators

By Herbert B. Nichols

POLISHING THE SUN-CATCHER Wide World Photos

Jose Ylle-Conte, Spanish Engineer, Focuses the Sun's Rays Through the Lenses of This Device. Thirty Square Feet of Glass, Kept Facing Into the Sun Throughout the Day by Clockwork, Produce as Much as 1100 Degrees of Heat in a Smelter Box.

IT WOULD TAKE A BARNEY OLDFIELD, driving a steady sixty miles an hour with no stops for red lights, just 175 years, 2 days and 30 seconds to reach the sun.

Yet for all this gulf there are those who would like to shift the burden of blame for all earthly troubles to sun spots. Doesn't light from the sun leap the 93,100,000 miles in something like eight minutes?

Therefore, if the sun has "specks," which are really cyclonic solar heat storms, and if, at the same time, rabbits in northern Canada have more progeny than usual; if the bottom drops out of the stock market, if a wave of pessimism strikes the world, or if the farmer's crops burn up—the sun is to blame! At least some would reason so, and history records a time once before when men bowed before the Great Ra and built temples to his majesty.

* * *

There are still others, utilitarians, who look upon the sun as a tremendous power station, broadcasting free energy on wavelengths men are just learning to dial. Those who have brought bare toes in contact with scorching pavements on a hot day can readily accept the figure of 400,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons as an equivalent in stove coal to the amount of fuel burnt annually by our nearest star—the sun.

Is it any wonder, then, that engineers and inventors seek to harness a tiny, tiny portion of this for our own use—especially when illuminating gas sells for $1.50 a thousand cubic feet, electricity for 7 cents a kilowatt hour, gasoline for 18 cents a gallon, and coal for $15 a ton.

Throughout the ages men have had a standing order with Moon, Sun & Co., Inc., for daylight and moonlight, but for heat and power they must grub in the earth with picks and drill. Yet, compared with the sun's output, the energy needs of mankind are small. The burning of coal and other fuel is comparable to running a motor in a steel mill with half-charged batteries while a "dynamo" is buzzing full tilt and tossing away billions of horsepower.

* * *

But today the hitching of wagons to earth's most important star seems not only romantically possible, but practical as well. Already research has set the sun to stoking small smelting furnaces, running tiny motors, producing steam for small power plants, heating ovens to biscuit temperature and even freezing ice cubes in a solar refrigerator. Other uses are developing.

Wide World Photos

PART OF A SOLAR STOVE

Bread May Be Baked or Bacon Broiled in This Apparatus Constructed by Dr. C. G. Abbot on Mt. Wilson, California. The Trough, Which Is Glass Covered, Is Kept Toward the Sun by a Clock Mechanism. The Curvature of the Trough Focuses the Sun on a Double Copper and Glass Tube Running the Length of It. In the Inner Copper Tube Is a Heavy Machine Oil, Which Becomes Heated and Rises and Circulates Around Three Sides of the Oven at the Top, Bringing It to 300 or 400 Degrees of Heat.

"The solar-power field is an enticing one. I have dabbled in it a bit myself," admits Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and director of astrophysics at the Mount Wilson Observatory. His solar device is perhaps the most applicable to use in its present form of all such devices. At the observatory in California, he has designed and constructed a solar cooker, in which all ordinary types of cooking, such as stewing, preserving, boiling, and the baking of meats and bread, can be accomplished.

He collects the sun's rays by means of a trough of aluminum mirrors which operates by clock work so as to turn from east to west with the sun, thereby receiving maximum light. The collected rays are concentrated upon a metal tube communicating with a reservoir above. Through the tube flows heavy machine oil, which will not boil at ordinary high temperatures. Heated by the sun, it expands and rises to circulate around three sides of an oven. Inside the temperature varies from 300 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit. When the oil cools, it returns automatically to the trough tube for reheating.

One housewife who attended a Washington lecture on this subject told Dr. Abbot his stove wouldn't be much use to her.

"I do most of my cooking at night, after the children get to bed," she said.

"I can do that, too," Dr. Abbot replied with a smile. "My oven temperature drops very slowly overnight, and there is still enough heat left in the morning to bake biscuits. I can preserve fruit overnight, too. I just pack it in glass jars, cover with sirup and leave overnight in the lower oven. In the morning I fasten down the covers and store in the preserve closet."

In Madrid, Spain, another researcher in solar power makes the sun stoke his smelter furnace. José Ylle-Conte built a ten-foot bowl of mirrors with which to collect and concentrate enough sunshine to melt metals or glass at his "smelter box." Here the temperature can be raised to 1100 degrees Fahrenheit. Wood placed in the smelter box flashes into flame instantly. Grilling pork chops takes but 10 seconds. Each morning before beginning the day's work, it is necessary for an assistant to polish the glass lenses of the sun bowl. Like Dr. Abbot's trough, the Spanish apparatus follows the sun's course by means of a clock device.

* * *

In sunny California, the common man makes use of the sun to heat water for the home. Several hundred solar water heaters are known to be in operation there already. However, cloudy days are clinkers that mean loss of service, and Dr. F. A. Brooks at the University of California is devising an electric heater to operate in series with the solar heater. The former would go into action only when the sun is on vacation.

Also in California was built what has been labeled the first successful solar power station in America. At Needles, Messrs. Boyle and Willsie set up installations similar to those erected by the Sun Power Company, near Cairo, Egypt. The Egyptian model built up steam, which was used to provide power for irrigation projects in that vicinity.

Otto H. Mohr, an engineer of Concord, Calif., has built a solar refrigerator which may some day land a blow in the solar plexus of the electrical refrigerator. Strong rays of the sun are not needed to operate Mohr's "radiation unit," nor is a warm day necessary. The device works as well in winter as in summer, for only light rays are needed, not heat rays. Thus even on sultry days there is sufficient light present to run the "Solafrigerator."

* * *

The ice box itself may be any up-to-date electrical or gas type which freezes water through the use of ammonia vapor. But the working parts, instead of being motors and pumps, consist outwardly of a single insulated boxlike affair erected where sunlight can strike it directly. In the center is a nine-inch globular lens, beneath which is a pipe filled with heavy oil. The light rays shining through the sphere concentrates heat upon the pipe. The warm oil then runs between two tubes containing ammonia.

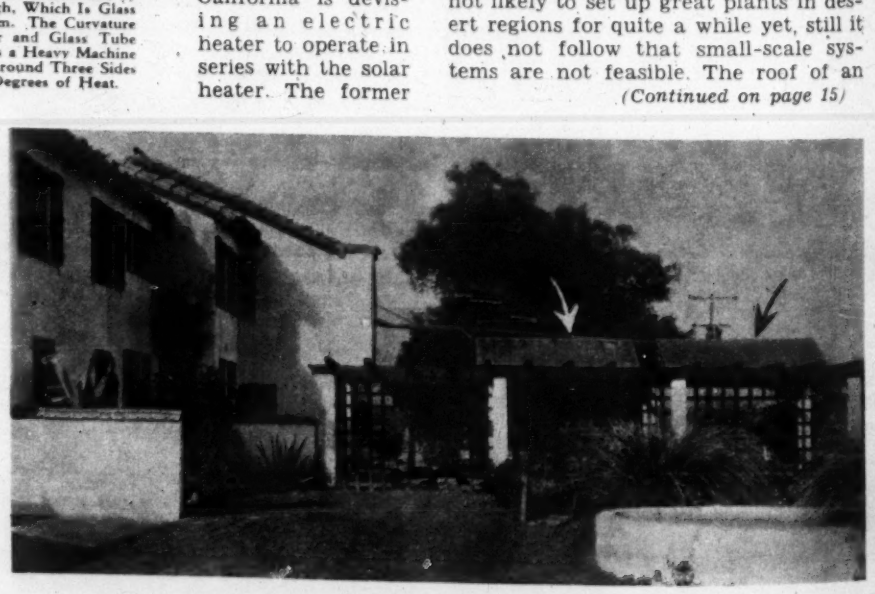
The heat vaporizes the ammonia, which passes through condensing tubes and the cooling unit inside the refrigerator. Then, returning to its liquid state and flowing into a receiver, it is ready to start the cycle all over again.

In many American laboratories a new scientific toy has sprung into prominence. It is the little "one flea-power motor" so-called, which, while too small to run an electric clock, nevertheless revolves rapidly when connected to an electric current coming from selenium cells. These cells are disks or squares upon which has been deposited a translucent film of metal. When light shines on the disk, a voltage is developed and the disk serves as a source of current, so long as the light continues to shine.

This phenomenon was first discovered about ten years ago, but the current developed was considered useless for any purpose. Since then the device has been developed so rapidly that written descriptions of new characteristics become obsolete before they can be printed.

While one might state quite definitely that sun-power companies are not likely to set up great plants in desert regions for quite a while yet, still it does not follow that small-scale systems are not feasible. The roof of an

(Continued on page 15)



SUN-MADE HEAT AND HOT WATER Wide World Photos

This Home in Monrovia, California, Uses the Sun's Rays, Concentrating Them on a Special Coil Connected With a Storage Boiler, Providing Heat and Hot Water During the Night-Time as Well as in the Daylight Hours. The Arrows Point to the Sun Coil.

The "Student Prince"

Gustaf Adolf, Heir to Sweden's Throne, Is an Authority on Archaeology, a Horticulturist, Art Expert and Economist; a Sportsman, an Administrator and a Friend of the People

By Cherry Ekman

MODERN ADVENTURERS VIII

As the final article in this series about men and women who have done unusual and worth-while things in the world, the story of the heir to Sweden's throne provides a royal flourish.

IF EVER THERE WAS A MAN who gave the lie to the old adage, "There is no royal road to learning," that man is Oscar Fredrik Wilhelm Olaf Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince of Sweden.

But for the fact that he is heir to the Swedish throne Prince Gustaf Adolf would incontestably qualify as a professor. The only debatable point is: in what branch of learning? He is an acknowledged authority on archaeology; he is a skilled excavator; he is an art expert of wide repute and has one of the finest private collections of Chinese art in existence; he is a botanist, a horticulturist, an economist and finally, though not least, he is a true sportsman in every sense of the term.

Like his brothers, Prince Gustaf Adolf was sent to a school in Stockholm and treated exactly like anybody else. He passed his matriculation examinations with ease and won his white cap, the outward sign in Sweden that the young student has finished his school. There is a story that when the Prince was 9 years old, he himself chose for his birthday present a book called "The Earth," by Prof. A. G. Nathors, famous explorer and natural scientist. The book was a ponderous work on geology and archaeology, but the young Prince did not put it aside until he had read it from cover to cover.

* * *

After his matriculation the Crown Prince went to the university at Uppsala. Close by is Old Uppsala, where are to be found several prehistoric mounds. One of them, known as King Björn's Hög, specially attracted the attention of the young student Prince. He personally collected enough money to pay for opening the mound and also took part in the work himself. The result was some very rich and interesting finds from the Bronze Age, about 1000 B. C. Later the Prince went to live in the south of Sweden in the summer months, and started archaeological investigations in that Province. The Prince himself excavated a stone cist dating from the close of the Stone Age and on his initiative other excavations were started. Several articles written by the Prince in learned reviews attest the skill and scholarship with which the finds were given their true perspective.

The Crown Prince paid his first visit to Italy as an undergraduate, and one can easily understand what a pleasure it was for this keen student to study the great archaeological and artistic treasures that country possesses. He has visited Italy many times since then, and it was he who took the initiative in the foundation of the Swedish Institute in Rome in 1925. Beside the governing committee of the institute, there is an executive committee consisting of three persons, of whom the Crown Prince is one. Thus he is not only a name on the big committee, but takes an active part in deciding all the details of the work.

Although the Crown Prince has never studied at an academy of art, he has devoted much private study to the subject. He is perhaps more devoted to the classical arts than the modern. He has had an excellent guide in his uncle, Prince Eugen, the painter-prince of Sweden, and, although he prefers the antique or classical arts, he never misses an art exhibition in Stockholm when he is at home. The Stockholm exhibition of arts and crafts in 1930 had much support from him.

* * *

Like many museums in other countries the National Museum in Stockholm is supported by a private society, which presents to it pictures and other things, which the museum's own funds cannot procure. This society, which is called the Friends of the National Museum, is now 25 years old. It really came into existence during a conversation between the Crown Prince and one of his close friends, a keen art collector who happened to be visiting the Crown Prince in the summer of 1910.

One day the Crown Prince's visitor happened to remark in the course of conversation that the National Museum ought to have a supporting society. The Crown Prince thought it a good idea, but nothing definite was said. A few days later he received a telephone call from the Crown Prince, who informed him that he had got two members for a society to support the National Museum, so "we had better get busy and organize it."

After ten years the society had already presented to the National Museum works of art to the value of 1,000,000 kronor. Today the sum is over 2,000,000. The Crown Prince is still an active member of the governing committee. The meetings are held in his apartment in the palace and his advice and good judgment are always valued.

The keen interest shown by the Crown Prince in Sweden's art collections is well illustrated in the following incident. The Persian collection of the National Museum is not very large, but a small sum had been acquired with which to add to it. This sum was handed over to the Crown Prince, who promised to buy suitable objects during his visit to Persia last December. The day before the Prince started, the director of the Persian department of the National Museum thought he could secure some more money for the Persian department, so that evening he telephoned the Prince and suggested that if the money was actually forthcoming it might be sent to the Prince in Persia, so that he could buy some more things for the museum. The Crown Prince at once agreed. The next morning, to the surprise of the museum authorities, who should turn up but the Crown Prince. Though he was due to leave at 1:30 for a trip lasting several months, he spent the morning from 10 to 12 going over the Persian collection, so that he could see for himself what was needed to complete it.

CROWN PRINCE GUSTAF ADOLF OF SWEDEN

Photo, Atelier Jaegar

* * *

Another sphere in which the Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf has done much valuable work is the Swedish sports organizations. A little more than a year ago, at the last annual "sports parliament" held in Stockholm, the Crown Prince retired as chairman of the governing council. He had held that post since the inception of the association 30 years ago.

When the association was formed in 1903, the young Prince, then scarcely out of his teens, was asked to be its first chairman. He was, as he said in a speech at the dinner after the last meeting over which he had presided, very young and inexperienced and during the time when they built up the organization parliamentary rules were perhaps not always followed. However, the National Sports Association of Sweden is now a model organization on a firm and sound foundation and it has been studied by many other countries which later adopted the same system. The Prince was never only a figurehead, but took an active part in all the work. He studied the subjects inside and out and knows all the rules. He has also been a personal friend to many sportsmen.

The Crown Prince is firmly convinced that sports can unite peoples. At the sports parliament mentioned above he declared that "everything possible must now be done to attain a better understanding, a closer comradeship between the nations. I believe that the modern form of sports competitions that has been internationally developed has greatly contributed towards this aim." But he also stresses the necessity for sportsmanship and fair play. "Young people who meet at the competitions must certainly become friends or learn

(Continued on page 15)

Photo by Halldin

ULRIKSDALS CASTLE NEAR STOCKHOLM

Residence of the Crown Prince.

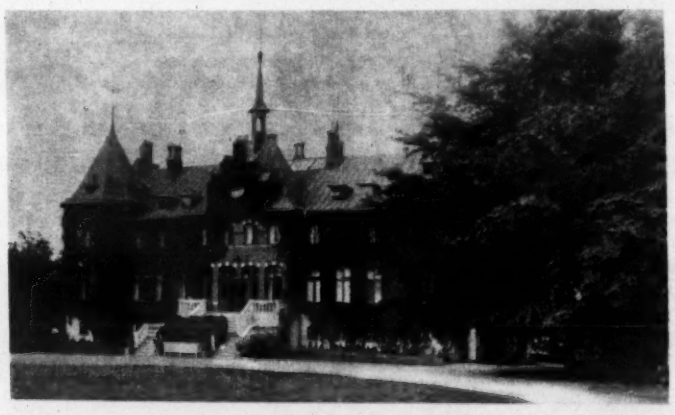


Photo by G. Heurlin

SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE

Sofiera Manor, Near Helsingborg, in Skane.

Where Majesty Is Sacred

The Japanese People Worship Their Emperor as a Divine Being, Not to Be Compared to Leaders in Other Lands, and Their Adoration Must Be Recognized as a Political Force

By Sydney Greenbie

AN OSTRICH, WITH HIS HEAD in the sand, is quite as likely to kick dangerously as one with his head in the sky. Peace lovers who don't want to hear things discussed that might antagonize other nations are inadvertently apt to create war tension as much as propagandists who publish them only to irritate.

For 15 years I have been trying to inform Americans how the Japanese feel about their Emperor. Lady chairmen in charge of foreign affairs for their clubs have scolded me for telling them. Silence and disapproval have met my bringing this subject up in debate with Japanese publicist and diplomat. Magazine editors have rejected my articles on this topic "for reasons of expediency," as one great national weekly wrote me. And now one of these editors, having stumbled into insulting Japanese sensibilities by publishing a cartoon of the Emperor, confessed (on being rebuked for it) he didn't know, and the masses of Americans have expressed astonishment at this reaction to a hurt. Yet had they taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with the facts they would have avoided giving offense.

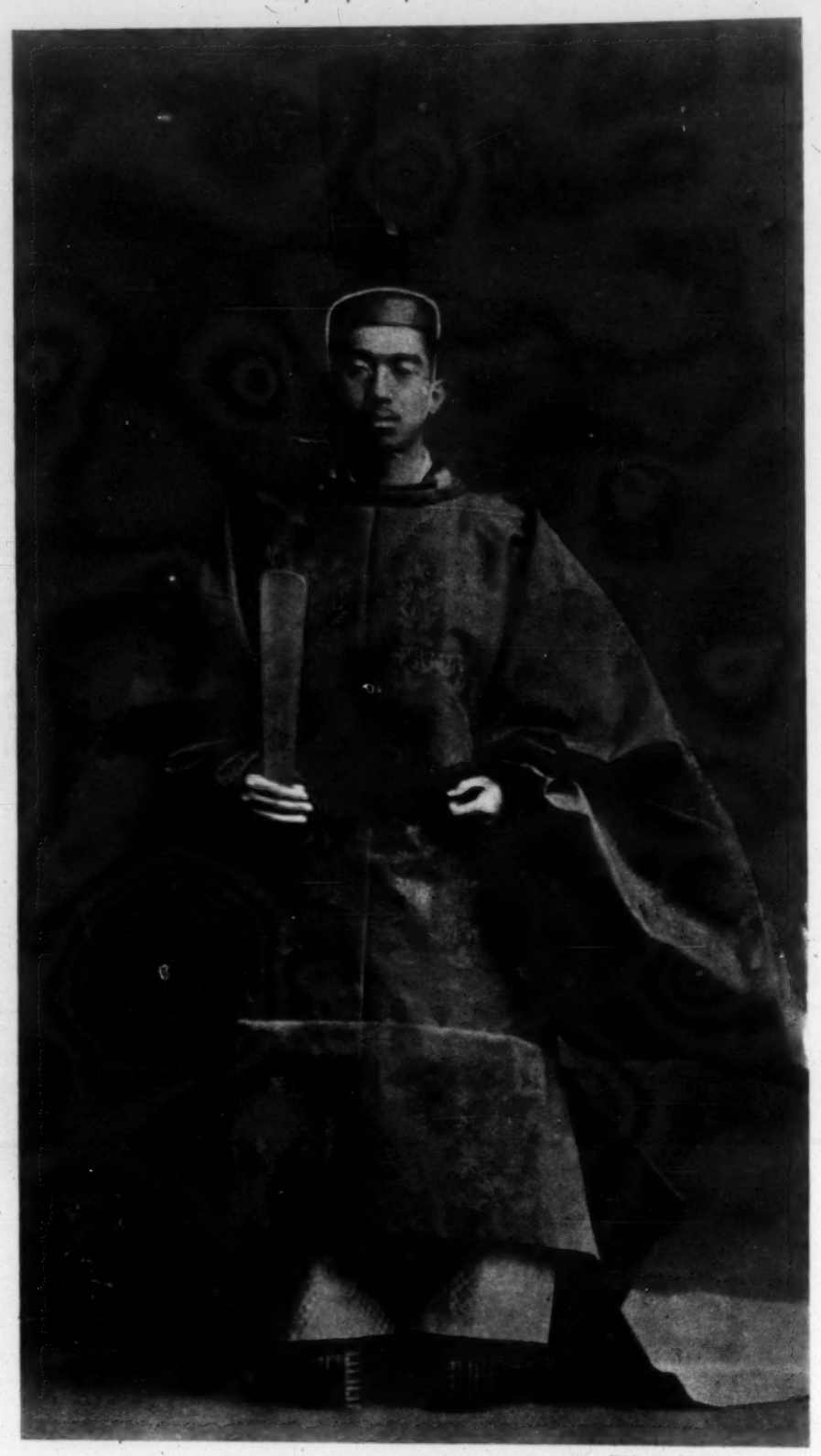
* * *

It is dangerous to irritate a country deliberately, but just as bad to do it innocently. The Japanese nearly bombarded Peiping because a Chinese newspaper cast a slur on their Emperor. Shanghai was bombarded, partially, for such an offense; the editor of New Life Weekly, a Chinese, was sent to prison for 14 months, although he maintained that he had been away when it was published, just as the American editors maintained more recently. An American editor in Japan spent nine months in jail and escaped only by jumping his bail, for innocently reprinting from a Chinese paper a reference to "the young and inexperienced Emperor." Newspapers in Japan have been suppressed for not using capital letters when printing in English the words Imperial Household. When I was on the staff of the Japan Chronicle, a British paper, my chief, Robert Young, grew gray and wise avoiding suppression for trifling slights, and even he did not always succeed. Ministries in Japan have fallen and risen over "regrettable incidents" no more serious than bringing the name of the Emperor into some factional dispute. Statesmen have been assassinated, arrests (100 at a time) have been made, suicides (wholesale and sporadic) have taken place, all in the name of the Emperor—while the outside world has looked on and listened, and has spoken of patriotism, of loyalty, of reverence as if this phenomenon—Emperor worship—were comparable to the flag-waving of the modern world.

Space will not permit more than a casual accounting of the intensity of adoration of the Japanese for their Emperor. To them the Tenno [Mikado] is God-head, progenitor incarnate of the Japanese people, and 124 successive Emperors have not lessened, they have increased, the sense of rarity, of precious uniqueness of these divine possessions; and the more they see the way kings come and go in this ephemeral world, the more does gratitude and amazement fill their hearts.

* * *

To what extent? Personally, politically, and imperialistically, with a sense of visible continuity in time, from all known past through to all known futurity! In spite of the fact that historians cannot give the empire 1000 years of reliable accountancy, the Japanese claim 2500 years of authentic succession for their imperial line. In spite of the fact that adoption and concubinage have actually made this continuity possible, the Japanese claim for their dynasty unbroken and lineal unity, for this one Emperor from the first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno. Notwithstanding that for hundreds of years the Emperor had no direct control of the Government, his restoration to power in 1868 has obliterated forever any semblance of other influence in the nation.



HIROHITO, EMPEROR OF JAPAN

Wide World Photos, Inc.

Going back then into antiquity, we find that certainly one line of Emperors has ruled for more than 2000 years, but that often it was only a "spiritual" ministry, used by usurping Shoguns, but treated cavalierly, emperors done away with just before coming of age, emperors kept in poverty to where they sometimes earned their living by signing autographs, and sometimes left their families without the wherewithal to inter them. Yet, when after 250 years of isolation, Japan had to emerge, this simple, eclipsed sacredness of the Emperor was the force that was able to unify the land, make it capable of resisting European impact. Shinto, the cult whose god-head was the Emperor, poor, weak, humble, was made the source of national greatness. The statesmen who studied western governments adopted what they wished, but centered all in this cult, made it the basis of government, of education, of morality, of inviolable faith, and in the course of the last 70 years, so implanted it in the consciousness of the people that personality cannot be discovered apart from it.

Personally, then, Emperor-worship means this to the Japanese. At Yamada-Ise, the Japanese Holy of Holies, stands a simple little building, of unpainted *hinoki* wood, with a roof of thatch, and the ends of the X-rafters extending above the ridge at either end, 10 round logs adorning the ridge. Every 20 years for 25 centuries, this shack has been rebuilt, in exact replica, by architects who purified themselves before touching the trees to be cut down. This costly shack contains the sacred mirror of the sun goddess. Poor indeed is he who does not visit this shrine at least once in his life. No one is permitted to enter the grounds; one cannot even see into them because a silken curtain hangs from the gate. Millions come here, stand and pray, and return.

Forty years ago, when a wave of modernism set in, the Minister for Education, Viscount Mori, entering with other officials on his knees, unable to raise his eyes, that had seen the light of the West, to view the sacred sight before him, had nevertheless *brought his cane along with him*. Two years later, he was assassinated for this crime, and the assassin became a national hero.

So sacred is the Emperor that no person of any rank is ever permitted to stand at any level above the Emperor—not even on a doorstep. All upper windows and balconies must be closed under which the Emperor's coach is passing. Not even a statue is allowed to be placed where it might look down upon the Emperor's train. Not until there was danger of the Emperor passing below did the Government take drastic measures to bring down with a firehose a striker who had placed himself upon the summit of a smokestack as strike tactics. Workmen upon the steel frames of skyscrapers are ordered down whenever the Emperor or his empty car passes below. People in streetcars pull down the curtains if he passes.

This may sound like government-imposed restrictions, but there are voluntary impositions more drastic. In 1891, Nicholas II of Russia, then the young Tsarevitch, was nearly murdered by a Japanese policeman for innocently putting his foot on the base of a monument commemorating the spot where the Emperor once stood. When the Emperor's train was unavoidably delayed some 20 minutes, the engineer committed suicide to show his deep regret. So sacred is even the portrait of the Emperor (which must not be exposed for sale without a piece of tissue paper over it) that men and boys have risked their lives to save the Emperor's picture from burning buildings. And once, when a teacher found himself in a burning building and unable to get out alive, he tore the picture from its frame, cut open his abdomen and secured the picture within, and the whole country praised this self-destruction for the sake of the portrait.

* * *

When the Crown Prince decided to repay the visit of the Prince of Wales, dozens of Japanese committed harakiri in a passionate appeal to the throne not to risk the life and expose the person of a Son of Heaven who had never before left the sacred soil of Japan. And once, when I happened to mention to my Japanese class the difference between our attitude to our President and theirs to their Emperor, a boy admonished me never to mention the names of kings and presidents in the same breath with that of the Emperor.

Deeply rooted in the religious life of the people as this is, politically it becomes a potent force, the significance of which so far has only been seen in the remarkable conquest of the world, industrially, and, of herself, Japan has made. Constitutional though the monarchy may be, the sway of the Emperor is unquestioned. Even so recently as last April, Dr. Minobe, member of the House of Peers, professor of Tokyo Imperial University, and author of a standard work on constitutional law, found himself under a cloud and his book banned, for asserting that the throne was an institution of the nation, whereas the theory of the Government is that the nation and the Emperor are one.

This unity is hard to grasp in the light of the fact that not so long ago the tailor had to measure the Emperor for clothes only as an artist measures a man for a portrait—by perspective—and the physician had to wrap his hands in silk when touching the Imperial person. Nevertheless, the implicit

(Continued on page 13)

EXPANDING FRONTIERS

By Lewis Rex Miller

Raymond Robins, the American social economist, used to deliver a very excellent lecture entitled, "The Last Frontier." He was referring to Alaska and the Klondike, which were indeed the last frontier in that long saga of continental expansion which comprised the history of the United States in the nineteenth century. There was a general feeling in America that the settlement of these territories marked a turning point in history. No longer could the hardy pioneer look forward to the acquisition of abundant and productive free land in absolutely virgin territory under the sovereignty of the United States.

At about the same time—just before the World War—the partition of Africa among the European colonizing states, with the exception of Ethiopia and Liberia, had been completed. The islands of the Pacific had all been pre-empted, and the acquisition of new territory in Asia was becoming increasingly difficult. It was generally felt that expansion of political frontiers, once so easy, was faced with more and more obstacles, and was bound to bring the nations into conflict. It did. The World War was fought for a place in the sun.

* * *

Yet today, some twenty years after the possibilities of expansion appeared to have been almost exhausted, the frontiers of nations are still expanding with amazing rapidity. These frontiers are not only political, but economic and intellectual. They approach as a limit, to use a mathematical expression, the universal spiritual frontier of all mankind.

The most obvious frontiers, and those which are most often thought of, are the political. Japan has pushed its boundaries beyond Manchuria, and is now engaged in bringing a large portion of north China under its virtual sovereignty. Italy has pushed its frontier further south in Libya and is now trying to bring Ethiopia within the bounds of the Italian colonial empire. These are obvious cases of the extension of political frontiers by the traditional method of armed force.

Less obvious are the expanding strategic frontiers of pacific nations. When Stanley Baldwin remarked last winter that Britain's frontier now lay on the Rhine, he did not mean that England was going to take over the territory and administration of Belgium and Holland. He did mean that the development of aviation had brought about such a revolution in military affairs that Britain could no longer be satisfied with its traditional first line of defense, the Fleet in the Channel and the North Sea, but would have to look further afield and prepare to repel attack at a greater distance from the home boundary.

* * *

More subtle than political and strategic frontiers are the economic ones. In a sense, it may be said that every time an East Indian potentate buys a Ford car or a Ford tractor, the American frontier is extended to a point on the opposite side of the globe from the United States. For world markets are a field in which the principal competitors are ever seeking to extend their scope of operations. So marked has this extension of economic frontiers become that almost every country is included within the frontiers of every other country. The American's dinner table provides tangible evidence that the economic frontiers of such countries as Cuba (sugar), China and Japan (rice, porcelain), Ireland (linens), Italy and Spain (olive oil), the Netherlands Indies (pepper), Mexico (vanilla), Costa Rica (bananas), Ceylon (cinnamon), Arabia and Turkey (dates and figs)—and many others—have been thrust into his very dining room.

In such a situation, frontiers have been extended until they practically have ceased to exist. High tariffs and import quotas, while placing serious obstacles in the way of this exchange of commodities, have not succeeded in preventing the intercourse between nations which is so necessary if human needs are to be met. The extension of economic frontiers is an absolute necessity for any modern nation. The result should be not conflict, but mutual satisfaction.

* * *

If economic frontiers have been expanded to the point where the frontier of one country is almost indistinguishable from the frontier of another, how much more obvious has been the extension of intellectual frontiers! Against the spoken word, customs barriers and censorship are practically powerless. A lecture delivered in a Boston short-wave radio station is heard simultaneously by listeners in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia. The language difficulty, where it exists, is readily overcome by translation.

A more uniform civilization than has ever before been known is now prevalent over a vast extent of the earth's surface. Europeans feel that Europe is being Americanized. Americans think the United States is becoming Europeanized. Asia and Africa are adopting at least the material manifestations of Western civilization. Japan, an Oriental country which for three centuries abhorred all things Occidental, has become one of the most ardent promoters of Western civilization in the Eastern world. African chieftains are using motion picture cameras and European artists are modeling their work after the handicraft of primitive tribes. The English language is now spoken by more than 11 per cent of the world's population.

In the field of physical sciences, recent years have brought forth a tremendous expansion of frontiers. The new telescope on Palomar Mountain, in California, will doubtless reveal worlds whose existence has hitherto been only an object of surmise. Submarine exploration has discovered forms of animal life hitherto unknown. Aerial navigation is entering into the hitherto unpioneered zone of the stratosphere. The polar regions are becoming familiar hunting grounds for intrepid aviators and explorers.

* * *

Moral frontiers have been vastly extended. A growing esteem for individual liberty has brought about the abolition of slavery, during the past century, in almost every nation. When the Emperor of Ethiopia recently undertook a campaign against this evil in his country, he assailed the last stronghold of legalized slavery existing under the sun. A growing spirit of humanitarianism and a sense of woman's true place in the world has swept away such practices as suttee in India and many cruel superstitions in other countries. A wholesome aversion to the age-old institution of warfare has resulted in the establishment of the World Court, the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact, and in a growing consciousness that warfare is not consistent with the teachings of the Prince of Peace.

* * *

A frontier infinitely expanded ceases to be a frontier. The trouble with the nations is not that we have been seeking to expand our frontiers too far, but that we have not been seeking to expand them far enough. The fault is with the objective. If that objective is the material one of the acquisition of a limited territory, or even a limited market, the result may be conflict. But if the objective is the infinite one of the common good of all mankind, that will be found to be the common desire of all nations, and in the pursuit of this common object there can be no conflict, but only co-operation.

Tranquil Bayous in Old Loui

The Peace and Contentment of an Earlier Generation Survive in the Acadian Settlements Where t Part of the Old South, Where the Clamor of the Busy World Has Not Yet

By Marc T. Greene

STEAMBOAT ON THE MISSISSIPPI

The Steamer, Kate Adams, One of the Picturesque Old Side-Wheelers Now Largely Replaced by Modern Diesel Towboats, Is Coming 'Round the Bend, Heading for New Orleans. The Beards of Spanish Moss Adorning the Trees Are Characteristic of the Country Along the Lower Part of the River.

ROMANCE AND NOVELTY STILL LINGER along the road to yesterday in Louisiana, a road you may follow even yet on an old-time stern-wheel river steamer among the lakes and bayous and narrow winding streams of the southern Land of Evangeline.

This is the far southern Acadia, to which came the refugees from Nova Scotia 175 years ago. In Louisiana, then a French possession, they were welcomed and granted lands west of the Mississippi. Through succeeding years many more came, and today all this region is something like a little world of its own, different from any other part of the United States, a world of the manners, the habits, the warm-hearted hospitality, even the language, of a long-past era. Three quarters of the white population are of Acadian descent and proud of it. Moreover, in this region of rich soil, genial climate and every natural advantage much of the stress of depression has been avoided, and you find here a happy, contented, reasonably prosperous people, among whom still lingers something of the atmosphere of the Acadian life in the far north as immortalized by Longfellow.

To such a place, then, it is fitting to come in the olden manner, not by speeding motorcar, neither by noisy railway, but along the bayous by leisurely stern-wheeler, after the fashion of fifty years ago. Thus you make your contacts with every phase of the life of the southern Acadia. You encounter here and there something almost like the "befo' de wah" existence. You are back in a picturesque and romantic past. You are, in short, traveling the road to yesterday.

* * *

No doubt it will surprise you that this may yet be done, for the river steamer of Mark Twain's day has pretty generally disappeared from the Father of Waters and all his tributaries. But not entirely. Two or three are left. The Tennessee Belle still makes her irregular trips from New Orleans up to Natchez and Vicksburg, often pushing a square-bowed barge ahead of her. A primitive stern-wheeler or two still make the Red River trip, past what may by a considerable stretch of fancy be taken for Simon Legree's plantation.

But the real trail into the past lies along the bayous, those curious tidal streams which have their outlets in the Gulf and their sources usually in "Ol' Man River" himself. They lead among the sugar plantations, through the rice fields and past many a plantation home of the old days. They wind a fortuitous way in and out of the vast cypress swamps, where once were the fastnesses of outlaws and refugees from many lands. They come upon the habitats of wild natural life, and they penetrate the very heart of a romantic and fascinating region little known to the rest of the country.

* * *

From her levee wharf in New Orleans, so deep-laden with every conceivable kind of wares for the bayou towns that her lower deck is nearly flush with the Mississippi's saffron waters, the old stern-wheeler, relic of the days of Tom Sawyer, sets forth at sunset for the Bayou Plaquemine. Woe to us should we encounter a heavy sea. But that will not happen 100 miles from the Mississippi's mouth. And so, at five knots and in no hurry whatever, we head into the slow, even current of "Ol' Man River." And as the gay city falls behind us so likewise does the twentieth century. We have made our start on the road to yesterday.

Every available inch of the steamer's decks is occupied with freight. Somewhere among it all on the lower deck, the hard-working, but ever-cheerful, darkies curl themselves up to rest. The deck above, off which a number of small cabins open, is like a scene from Mark Twain. There is the huge box stove in the center, the old chairs ranged about it like those about the stove in some New England country store, the veteran skipper and the pilot, who looks like a character out of "Tom Sawyer," men of "fo'ty yeahs on the rivah, suh," the pile of wood fuel, the boxes of sawdust, the worn, uneven floors, the dingy "gingerbread" adornment of a once gay interior, the bulkheads adorned with ancient lithographs and a superannuated barometer with finger permanently pointing to "tornado," a fly-specked picture of Andrew Jackson and a clock chiefly notable for its reminder that some persons believe there is such a thing as time.

Aft, almost over the plunging paddle-wheels, is the kitchen, and adjacent to it an oilcloth-covered table where the white men of the crew eat lustily, unconcerned with convention. At one side an individual table laid with a cloth of sorts is set for the single passenger. The fare is simple and a little primitive, but ample and wholesome, quite as in the old days, and quite as should be on a stern-wheeler of the past.

* * *

In the morning the little city of Plaquemine, almost hidden behind a forty-foot levee, is in sight. Here the floods of 1927 came within a few inches of the top, while every man, woman and child joined in laying sandbags against a further rise. We enter the bayou through a very modern lock system and then, after a stop of several hours while the singing darkies bear ashore 150-pound boxes on their heads, proceed along the Plaquemine to the upper Atchafalaya River. Here we come upon some great dredges at work, digging ditches through the swamps for spillways which shall avert in the future such danger as menaced this entire region during the great flood eight years ago. They are suction dredges, and they gnaw and grind their ways through the soft soil easily as a busy beaver. Great canals a hundred feet wide they are cutting in many directions, in order that outlets may be provided for the springtime exuberance of "Ol' Man River."

Out of the river into Grand Lake, a shallow sheet of water ten miles across, habitat of many fur-bearing animals and great flocks of birds, we come, and presently to Morgan City, which is only twenty miles from the Gulf and in the center of a great region of oyster beds. Like the other towns hereabouts, it

WHERE POLITICAL AFFAIRS LOSE THEIR URGENCY

Beside the "Lagoon" in Audubon Park, New Orleans, the Stormy Problems of State Government Seem Far Away. The Naturalist, John James Audubon, Who Carried on Many of His Studies of Bird Life in That Section and in the

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shelters behind its levees, only the roofs of the buildings visible as you approach.

Then comes the Bayou Teche, prettiest and most romantic of them all. Along its banks the first of the Acadians settled, and through the southern Land of Evangeline it makes its winding and picturesque way. Ninety miles is the distance from its outlet up to New Iberia, the Acadian capital, though in a straight line it is less than half that. Nowhere is the bayou more than 200 feet wide and in some places little more than the width of the steamer. It is all half-circles, sharp angles and hairpin bends, and often the boat must work her way around by backing, warping and even scraping the bank.

During the night hours the searchlight leads the way like a bright directing finger, resting sometimes on a tiny houseboat alongside the bank, home of a fisher or trapper, sometimes on a Negro hut under the moss-hung live oaks, sometimes on a stately plantation home facing the bayou, its white colonnaded portico bright in the searchlight's gleam. There are many bridges to be negotiated, some of them curious floating draws operated by a chain which lies on the bottom as we pass through. Now and then the bridgekeeper is asleep, or perhaps not at hand, and a long wait ensues while our whistles break the silence of this tranquil land as we seek to summon him.

* * *

We reach the pretty little city of Franklin-on-the-Teche, heart of the sugar-growing district, its people more than two thirds of Acadian descent, "Cajuns," as they are colloquially known hereabouts. In its environs are many lovely plantation homes, their flower-filled gardens overhung by huge moss-festooned live oaks. Here the old South seems to live again, and the serene dignity of these splendid four-square mansions seems to have a tranquillizing effect on the whole region round about, contemplating modernity with grave tolerance and "hustle" with mild rebuke.

We press on and just beyond Franklin pass one of the finest estates in the whole of the South, Oakland Manor, an expansive plantation restored and modernized some years ago by a former river merchant who accumulated huge wealth in Oklahoma oil fields; modernized, yet only as to the interior and the rehabilitation of the grounds. For there the great house stands facing a broad sweep of lawn which runs down to the bayou shores, its high colonnaded portico, its iron-grilled gallery and its great gable windows mutely descriptive of the old South and the expansive life of that day.

Jeannerette-on-the-Teche, another Acadian town, is passed, and then comes New Iberia, a little city which dates back to the Spanish era, but which is today three quarters Acadian. Here not long ago came a party of Acadians, even from Grand Pré, in Nova Scotia, returning a visit made there a few years before by Louisiana folk of the same descent. A pageant of the past was given, in which a New Iberia young lady enacted once more the part of Evangeline, the poet's heroine believed to have been based upon Emmeline LaBiche, who came from Nova Scotia with the refugees of 1756 and who settled among them at St. Martinsville, just above New Iberia on the Bayou Teche.

All about here the name is perpetuated in many characteristic ways by hotels, moving-picture theaters, cafés and tea rooms. But it is perpetuated in respect and high regard, for it means much to the descendants of the Acadian refugees. It means much, too, to the visitor to this pleasant and romantic land because it symbolizes, in a manner of speaking, the history of a people who, after falling upon sad and stressful days, rehabilitated themselves here in a land not less pleasant in its way than that from which they had come, who knew again prosperity and happiness here upon the "southern savannas," and who left to their posterity a tradition of integrity, brotherly regard and kindly hospitality.

* * *

At St. Martinsville, the Grand Pré of this southern Acadia, the supposed Evangeline lived, and on the bayou bank stands the "Evangeline Oak" where her wanderings ceased. Hard by is the Evangeline statue, companion to that which stands before the little church at Grand Pré, in faraway Nova Scotia. It is a picturesque village, this, remote and not much known to northern tourists, off the railway line and best reached by river steamer.

Leisurely, along a winding way in the fashion of yesterday, you come upon this perfect picture of the past. The romance that hovers about the valley of the Gaspereau, in Nova Scotia, as you regard it from the hills behind Wolfville, lingers here, too, in this settlement on the Teche, the romance and even the same atmosphere. Here is the end of the road to yesterday. Here, as on the Gaspereau and across the meadows of Grand Pré, is tranquillity and isolation from the clamor and the frantic haste of today. Here, as there, are days full of peace and nights of romantic beauty.

The Louisiana moon is shining down on the Teche tonight, as perhaps likewise on the hillsides of Nova Scotia. And, though long leagues lie between, something seems to bring them very close. It is hands and hearts across a continent with the Acadians of the north and the Acadians of the south. And in this unfamiliar corner of Louisiana a calm content lies upon the land, happiness sits upon the faces of men, and perhaps because of the very stress out of which their forefathers shaped this little world apart here among the southern bayous, they today are among the most favored of peoples.

EIR URGENCY Charles L. Franck, Photo
ent Seem Far Away. The Park Is Named After the Famed in That Section and in the Bayous of the Mississippi River.

PLANTATION HOME ON THE BAYOU TECHE
Typical of the Old-Style Homes Erected by Prosperous Planters, Forming the Center of a Slave-Operated Cotton Plantation, Most of Them Now Are Unoccupied and Going to Ruin.

STEAMING DOWN THE BAYOU TECHE
Bound From New Iberia to New Orleans on One of the River Boats With Its Paddle Wheel at the Rear.

VILLAGE OF ST. MARTINSVILLE, LOUISIANA
The Great Tree Just to the Right of the Church Steeple Is the So-Called "Evangeline Oak."

OLD FORT MACOMB, FRONTIER STRONGHOLD
Turrets, Moats, and Drawbridges Made This One of the Chief Defenses Against Indians and Other Hostile Groups When It Was Built in 1842. It Is on the Old Spanish Trail, 22 Miles East of New Orleans, One of Several Forts in the Vicinity.

Among the New Books

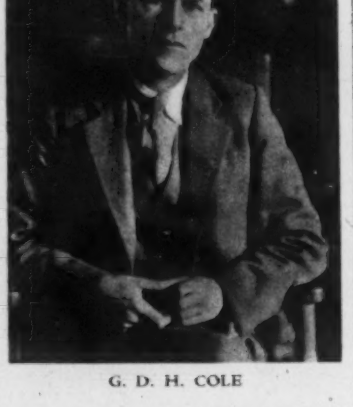
Planning by the State

Economic Planning, by G. D. H. Cole. New York: Knopf. $3.

ONE OF THE MINOR perversities associated with the science of economics is that the leader of the pro-planning school of economists in England is at the ancient University of Oxford and the leader of the antiplanners is at the new University of London. The planner is G. D. H. Cole. The antiplanner is Lionel Robbins. Judged from Mr. Cole's latest book, "Economic Planning," the two protagonists are now resolute antagonists. Mr. Cole introduces himself with some lusty thrusts at the "lesser priests"—meaning those scholars who merely show the "higher priests" of capitalistic practice how the system works. Presumably these "lesser priests" are those anti-planners who reside at the University of London. His indignation is quickly over. The job's the thing to the expository Mr. Cole. But he is in such a hurry to analyze examples of planning and so-called planning that he slurs over meanings. And, since planning is a word that Bentham would have called an imposter term, meanings are all-important to understanding. Planning can mean all things to all men. What do *we* mean by it? Simply control of all economic action by the state. But—in the interests of whom? Mr. Cole, accepting the definition by inference, would make planning subserve the interests of society; his is Socialist planning.

Therefore Mr. Cole rejects the "planning" in Germany, in Italy, in the United States. In rejecting them, however, he illuminates them, as he does everything he writes upon. It is a cardinal Fascist doctrine that private enterprise is to be preserved and fostered. The state is to supervise, but not to administer, industry. It has not for its object the securing of the highest possible all-round standard of living—"which is the sole rational end of economic action"—but only its own maintenance for other ends.

Methods, it is true, are different. In Germany personal leadership is the norm; in Italy, the corporation, though the corporation is still inchoate as the functional element of Fascism, and Il Duce remains the permeating, as well as the presiding, genius. As for the American "plan," Mr. Cole finds that Mr. Roosevelt's main endeavor has been to "restore the profitability of American private enterprise over the widest possible field." We are thus prepared to find Soviet Russia as "the one country in which any thoroughgoing attempt to institute a planned economy has been made." There is no doubt about it.



G. D. H. COLE

Is the Soviet example likely to make many converts for planning? We doubt that, too. Planning is more plausible if you keep it in the realm of the intellect. Let us first look at the idea before we reach its practical application in Russia. Planning would suspend the regulation of the economic system which is done by *prices*. Man would take over such functions—rationing supplies according to his own idea, instead of allowing prices to do it. Isn't that more efficient, more just? Academically, yes—till we see what has happened in Russia. Between 1929 and 1933 coal, oil, pig iron and steel have shown impressive advances. But, while this has been going on, the consumption of meat, of eggs, of milk products has been cut in half. Sugar is down by a third. Is this either efficient or just? Is it making for the highest possible all-round standard of living? The economic face of planning is certainly no guarantee that the goods will be delivered and its political face is too likely to wear the face of tyranny to make one dazzled by it.

H. B. ELLISTON

The Voice of Gold

Oliver Goldsmith, by Stephen Gwynn. London: Thornton Butterworth. 15s. New York: Holt. $3.

NO MAN EVER HAD a more appropriate surname than Oliver Goldsmith; for posterity has decided, and no clique or literary fashion can deny, that this poet's unique quality is a mellifluous, golden voice which imparts, as Mr. Gwynn so happily says, "the worth of a day's sunshine." That is the latest appreciation, and it accords perfectly with the opinion of Goldsmith's contemporaries nearly 200 years ago, those friends who in spite of their slight contempt for the odd individual, heartily agred that "he wrote like an angel."

* * *

None of them, however, unless Sir Joshua Reynolds be excepted, realized that Goldsmith was a pioneer in the development of English prose, making by precept and practice a new direction toward suppleness and simplicity, and thus preparing it as a vehicle for the heavy burden of romanticism which it later had to carry. Mr. Gwynn emphasizes this side of the poet's influence again and again in his many examinations of Goldsmith's style and theory. In that theory, he says, Goldsmith "meant that a writer's true business was to seek after simplicity; to be easily intelligible to the greatest number." On that axiom hung the success of the great Romantic movement which followed immediately after Goldsmith's life work was concluded. For romanticism without simplicity and clarity of expression leads to chaos.

* * *

Speaking of the literary fashion-mongers of his day, Goldsmith said: "These misguided innovators have not been content with restoring antiquated words and phrases, but have indulged themselves in the most licentious transpositions and the harshest constructions, vainly imagining that the more their writings are unlike prose, the more they resemble poetry; they have adopted a language of their own, and call upon mankind for admiration. All those who do not understand them are silent, and those who make out their meaning are willing to praise, to show they understand. From these follies and affectations the poems of Parnell are entirely free: he has considered the language of poetry as the language of life, and conveys the warmest thoughts in the simplest expression."

Certain aspects of that criticism are permanent, and may be applied with advantage to every generation of literary practitioners.

Mr. Gwynn's study is not merely an analysis of the man's work. It also shows us, with dignity and ripe understanding, the pathetic gossoon who said of himself, "I never brought anything out of Ireland except my brogue and my blunders." Those blunders, due to a sense of racial inferiority (for the Irish were considered inferior then) and to a bitter consciousness of his physical gaucherie, made him the laughing-stock of his circle, and shut him out from a fruitful intimacy with any woman. A happy marriage might have altered the whole course of his conduct, restored his vanity to normal proportions, preserved his fortune and prolonged his life. Had that happened, we should have had less hack work and more poetry, more hilarious comedies, more stories in the same kind as "The Vicar of Wakefield."

* * *

Mr. Gwynn shows us why this was not to be, beginning with the boy brought up by a fantastic father who instructed him "in the art of giving away thousands, before we were taught the more necessary qualifications of getting a farthing." Our biographer omits none of the follies, peccadillos, struttings and imprudences which rolled such boulders of obstruction across the path of the impecunious poet. We are made to see him as he was, but never once does Mr. Gwynn detract from the man's fundamental virtue and wisdom, nor does he hide his respect for these qualities as being the guides that gave the man his life-direction. We are made to realize, indeed, that his wild excursions from the path of his true poet-self were mere stoppings by the way, periods that only served to emphasize the fine rhythm of his achievement.

RICHARD CHURCH

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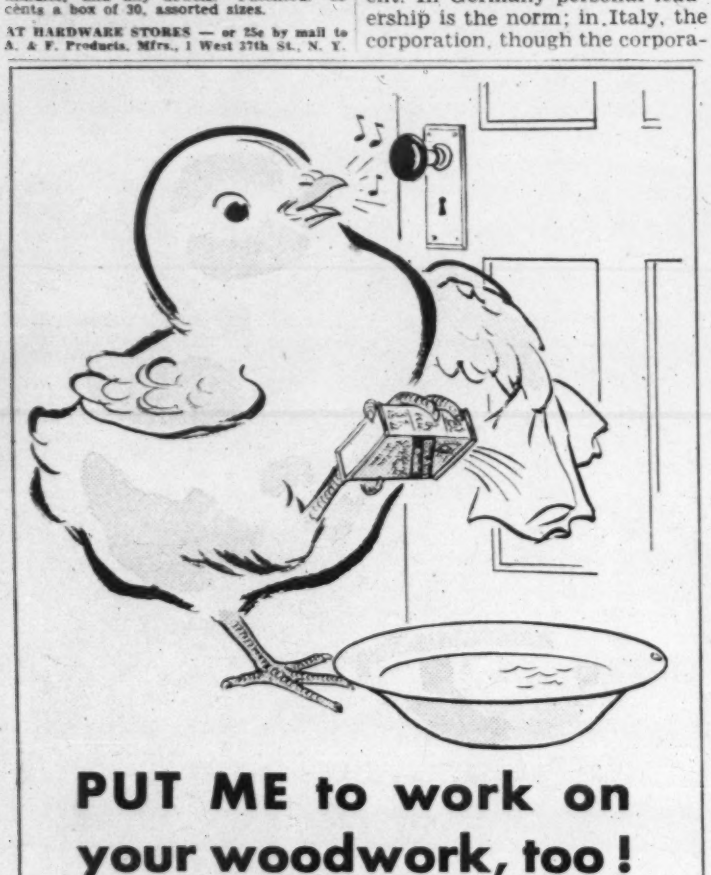

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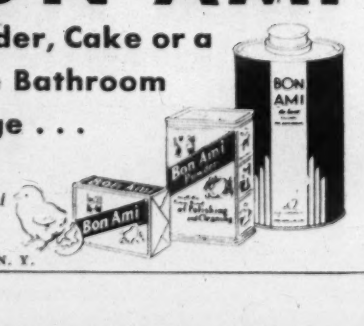

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Abraham Lincoln Humanized in Mrs. Morrow's Trilogy

Great Captain, by Honoré Morrow. New York: Morrow. $2.50.

THERE IS GOOD REASON for republishing Honoré Morrow's three Lincoln novels, which first appeared from 1927 to 1930, in a single volume, because, taken as a whole, they constitute the most substantial portrayal of Lincoln yet attempted in fiction.

The trilogy—"Forever Free," "With Malice Toward None" and "The Last Full Measure"—covers the period between Lincoln's first inauguration and his assassination.

Every American, probably, has his own interpretation of Lincoln. It may be an erroneous one, but it is so real to him that any variations from it in print rouses his combativeness. Hence, many readers of Mrs. Morrow's version are sure to find, here and there, according to their preconceived image of their hero, something to question. That does not necessarily lessen the interest they take in the book. It may sharpen their attention.

The Lincoln of these pleasantly flowing pages is not chiefly the Great American, or the Great Emancipator, or the Martyred President. Neither is he, of course, the ogre or the buffoon pictured by his foes. He is Mary Todd's husband, father of Bob and Willie and Tad, an overworked, harassed executive, yearning for the approval of Charles Sumner. He comes nearest to being Whitman's man, "gentle, plain, just and resolute, under whose cautious hand . . . was saved the Union of these States." But he does not quite reach the proportions of a "Great Captain."

The predominant impression that remains after reading Mrs. Morrow's work is of a humanized Lincoln shown in his personal relationships. That emphasis comes, probably, from the author's desire, avowed in her biography of Mary Todd Lincoln, to rehabilitate the "most defamed woman in American history." She has shown Mrs. Lincoln constantly on the alert to help her husband, not only socially but politically, has given many scenes of bright domesticity, in which a beautiful, affectionate Mary mothers her distracted husband. The interpretation is certainly a good antidote to the spiteful recollections of Herndon.

As a novel, or succession of novels, "Great Captain" falls short of the profoundly moving effect that the great character and the great tragedy with which it deals deserve. That may be the inevitable result of Mrs. Morrow's determination to be a faithful chronicler while being at the same time a novelist. Possibly a more impressionistic portrayal would be truer in effect, if not in fact.

What we do find in Mrs. Morrow's book is a well-built and well-proportioned narrative, following the sequence of historical facts, introducing no fictitious characters, improvising few situations, and based on a long, wide study of Lincolniana and the biographies, memoirs and letters of Lincoln's contemporaries. We find throughout those thousand pages good reading, graphic scenes, and skillfully managed dialogue and, though the work lacks drama in the first two portions of the trilogy, it rises to the demands of its material in the third part, and sweeps to its conclusion with real power.

Not a mighty Lincoln, Mrs. Morrow's is a consistent, understandable, lovable Lincoln.

W. K. R.

That Which Is Required

Walk Humbly, by Barbara B. Stevens. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

HOW TO MAKE a happy marriage out of incompatible elements is the main theme of this novel. In developing her theme the author has told the life history of one of the Ashley girls, set against the background of a small Vermont town and filled with men, women and children who are truly representative of that large segment of America which lies midway between city and farm.

West Waterford had its small, select West End, its larger, heterogeneous East End, each suspicious of the other. It had a Congregational church, a little high school on the top floor of the Town Hall, a bank, a button factory, an Ethan Ashley whose ancestors founded the town; and on Railroad Street it had its alien stock. Above and around were the Green Mountains, and some of the granite of those mountains entered into the constitution of people who had lived there long enough, like Ethan Ashley.

In spite of that rock-ribbed constitution, and in spite of the fact that old Ethan was the leading citizen of his town, he had learned that which is required of a good man, not only to do justly and love mercy, but to walk humbly. So had the Scottish woman whom he had married late in life, and so in time did their eldest daughter, Drusilla.

The story is chiefly Drusilla's. It begins with her childhood in the big house. The Ashleys were rich in a West Waterford way; they had Leah to work indoors and Sikes outside; they had standards. There were things that Ashley girls did not do, though such things might be possible for girls on Railroad Street. They had their small circle of West End associates, but they went to the high school and sat across the aisle from East Enders, and after some years Drusilla Ashley married one of them. Quite the best part of a consistently good book is the first third, which tells about school days and the young romance of Drusilla and the liveryman's son, Joe Gordon, who wanted to be a doctor.

In spite of Joe's demand that they take the money he had saved for college and get married, reason prevailed and they waited six years until Joe completed his training. Then they were married and went to live in a little house on Railroad Street. Joe, though not native-born, had granite in him and would not touch Drusilla's money. Neither would he walk humbly. It was Drusilla who had to learn to do that.

Drusilla and Joe were wholly unlike in background, upbringing and tastes. There were tempests at first, but Drusilla disciplined herself to resign her longing for the Shining Cities, reconcile herself to Joe's determination to be just a plain country doctor, and make the kind of home that he needed. The foundation of that successful family life was their invincible love.

Woven into the story of Joe and Drusilla are many other threads, especially that of Drusilla's sister, the gifted, willful, not humble Emily, so that the substance of the novel is as varied as life itself, whether lived in the Vermont hills or elsewhere. The distinctive quality of the book, however, comes from Mrs. Stevens's knowledge of the locality and its own kind of people. It is a satisfying and refreshing book.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Maine Lyrics

Winter in Maine and Other Poems, by Charles G. Wilson. Farmington, Me.: Knowlton & McCleary Co. $1.75.

BECAUSE IT MAKES a picture of Maine country, with maple, spruce and pine laden with snow, and because it describes in simple language the frosty sparkle of winter in the villages of the northern New England mountains among which the author has made his home, Mr. Wilson's first volume of verse will have a strong local appeal.

While the quality of the work varies throughout the collection, most of which has previously appeared in newspaper and magazine columns, his sonnet description of a Monhegan Island sunset, his cheerful lyric "On Choosing a Red Necktie," and "The Oath," written on Calvin Coolidge's election to the Presidency, stand out as representative of the poet at his best.

In "The Covered Bridge" he captures the flavor of Maine life in such lines as:

Lookin' at the circus posters nailed
against the wall,
Listenin' to the murmur of the
drowsy waterfall
Scufflin' feet in oozy dust that feels
so clean an' cool,
Watchin' fer the sly ole trout that
splashes in the pool.

The sing-song style in which most of his verses are written probably will not trouble readers for whom "Rollin' into Kingfield" and "Thirty Below" translate actual experiences. The ballads, which are not confined to the American locale, have a wider interest than the Maine lyrics, and, of course, the added attraction of the narrative.

Harper's American edition of Hesketh Pearson's "Gilbert and Sullivan: a Biography," has just been published. The English edition (Hamish Hamilton) was reviewed in the Monitor, June 15.

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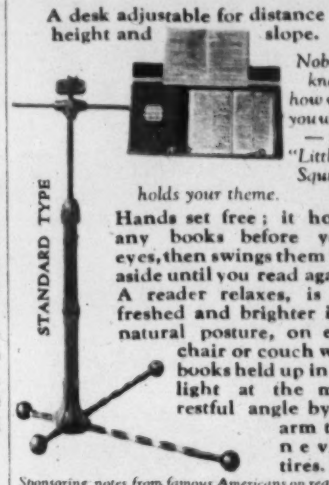

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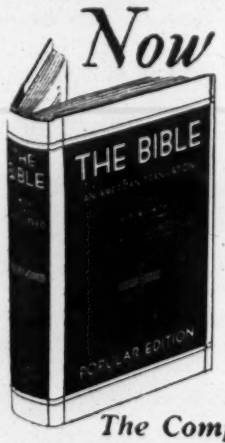

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War Isn't What It Was

Adventures of General Marbot, edited and illustrated by Maj. John W. Thomason Jr. New York: Scribner. $3.

WHEN JOHN W. THOMASON JR. had his name put on the front of the jacket of his latest book he was a captain in the United States Marines. By the time the jacket flaps were being printed, he was a major. His publishers do not say there is any relation of cause and effect between book and promotion, but most of the people who read the book and admire his original illustrations will feel that the job is worth at least a majority.

In a sense, this is not Major Thomason's book at all, for it is a translation and abridgment of the memoirs of General Marbot, cavalry leader in Napoleon's Grand Army. Still, it really is Major Thomason's book, not only because he has provided spirited drawings, full of character, but because he has also selected wisely and well from the original work, and interspersed his selections with readable explanatory material.

It was a great thing to be a young cavalry officer in the Napoleonic armies when Marcellin Marbot joined up. There was still a tremendous lot of dash and glamour in regimental life, and pigtails and mustachios were as ornate as boots, breeches, epaulets and shakos. There was also a chance to engage worthy adversaries in thrilling hand-to-hand combat, and to emerge battle-scarred but ungassed from an engagement. General Marbot succeeded in having about as many hair-breadth escapes as the most romantic hero of the most melodramatic "penny-dreadful."

War isn't what it was in the good old days. There isn't quite the same thrill in bombing women, children and hospitals that there used to be in a saber duel on horseback. And living underground is not so glamorous as living in a saddle. It is not likely that the followers of any modern Napoleon will have as much fun as General Marbot.

L. R. M.

Jacket Design by J. J. Lanke for Robert P. T. Coffin's Novel, "Red Sky in the Morning" (Macmillan).

Spiritual Warrior

Festival at Meron, by Harry Sackler. New York: Covici-Friede. $2.50.

EACH YEAR, AT MID-SPRING, a festival is held in the valley of Meron in Palestine, honoring the memory of the famous Rabbi, Simeon ben Yohai, who lived and taught there 17 centuries ago. Mr. Sackler, in "Festival at Meron," shows the significance of the memorial service as he details the life of the great man whom it honors.

Early in the second century, the Romans, under Hadrian, were resting secure in their glory and power. Palestine, their corridor to the east, was subdued, and the Jews there were under the domination of the Roman legions. Jerusalem was razed, and the people apparently quiescent, but rebellion was always imminent, for the Jews were sorely hurt by the way their religion had been desecrated.

At last, with Bar Cochba inciting them to warfare, and Rabbi Akiba as their spiritual mentor, exhorting them to strive to rehabilitate Judaism, the people rose in organized revolt. Simeon ben Yohai, then a young man, and a devoted disciple of Akiba, watched in dismay. During the years of the revolt, he kept his stand faithfully by Akiba, but the final defeat of the Jews at Bethar satisfied him of the futility of war and violence to achieve any good.

Eventually, both Bar Cochba and Akiba met a martyr's fate, but Simeon held tenaciously to perhaps the harder path; he lived for his ideal, waiting for the time he was sure would come, when God should lead him in a peaceful rescue of his people. Not until he was 70 years old did the marvelous way unfold. Then, the wise Marcus Aurelius ascended to the Roman throne, and the time was ripe for propitiation. Simeon journeyed to Rome himself, and there, in a long meeting with the emperor, he succeeded in having rescinded all the cruel edicts of the pagans against the Jews. Single-handed, he had accomplished what Bar Cochba had failed to do in years of warfare. Truly, the honor still given to Simeon is justly merited.

This account of Jewry's last organized revolt and Simeon's subsequent spiritual warfare is full of dramatic episodes. Although it lacks the burning sweep of action which such a subject might have evoked, it remains, nevertheless, a strong book, and a superb plea for tolerance. Simeon's life and work have a universal application, with special significance at the present time. The futility of war, the desirability of devotion to an ideal and the necessity of having good in high places are all themes which can bear constant reiteration.

M. W. S.

John Byng Travels Again

The Torrington Diaries of the Hon. John Byng. Vol. II. New York: Henry Holt. $4.50.

DISCOVERY OF THE travel diaries of John Byng, afterward Viscount Torrington, have added much to our knowledge of English life in the later years of the eighteenth century. In the first published volume we accompanied that shrewdly observant gentleman upon his tours to the West of England and into Wales. In the present installment he leads us gently through the Midland Counties.

The characteristics which made the first volume so delightful naturally reappear here: the leisurely progress from inn to inn and from sight to sight; the gift to observe the minute intimacies of provincial life; the enthusiasm for antiquities and for the picturesque; the honest pleasure found in a good tavern and equally honest indignation roused by a bad; most of all the sense that we are living for a while in an unhurried time, when one is not much put out if bad weather necessitates postponement of departure from day to day.

Some critics have described Byng as naïve; but he is not really ingenuous. He is human and humane, mellow and simple and honest; but he is no more self-revealing than he intends to be. He is not a second Pepys. He seems even to have written with the thought that his diaries might one day see the light. "I will now indulge in a little hasty vanity," he writes one evening, "in thinking how pleasant my tours will be to readers an hundred years hence; if they, or the ink of them, shall abide."

* * *

"Tour writing," he goes on, "is yet a novelty; our ancestors never thought of such a thing." And he muses upon the pleasure that might be derived from the record of tours undertaken before the Civil Wars, before the great castles were demolished and the monuments of religion destroyed, did such a thing exist. "Of all tours I read I like my own the best," he says, with a characteristic parenthetical "Well said, master!" His reason is that whereas all the others are crammed with learned investigation, he includes what he calls "pleasure minutiae."

To note these tiny agreeable facts required patience and assiduity. Byng kept elaborate notebooks, in which he jotted down whatever met his eye and struck his attention as he rode; later he wrote up these notes into a final form, in which he managed to retain the spontaneity of the original impressions. He was much put out when on his way to Stratford-on-Avon he lost his notebook, and, though his servant saddled the mare and returned along the way as soon as the loss was discovered, the jottings were never found, and Byng had to depend upon his memory for that portion of his tour.

It does not matter much where he went. His main objects were the monuments of antiquity and the great estates of the aristocracy. No matter what his prepossessions are he is entirely honest with himself and never permits the glamour of a distinguished name to keep him from confessing disappointment. Peterborough Cathedral he does not even describe; Ely he was much disappointed with; Cambridge he thought ought to be burned down (but he was disgruntled during his visit to the university town, for he came there by chance just at Commencement time, when the place was so crowded that he had to put up with the most wretched quarters). So with some of the great houses; Chatsworth, for instance, he is scornful of.

But his enthusiasm is always on tap when he likes a place. He has an eye, characteristic of his period, for picturesque landscape, and is always estimating the cost of remodeling that copse or redirecting the course of this river or opening that vista so as to improve the outlook. He expresses a hearty contempt for the great nobles who waste in gambling in one night as much as would be needed to beautify their country residences. Byng has a passion for old monuments, maintaining that in many an English church there are works of sculpture far superior to the marbles which the connoisseurs are importing from Italy. (He admits, however, that he has never been to Italy.)

* * *

No sooner has he reached a village than he is off to the churchyard to transcribe inscriptions; and those with a taste for quaint epitaphs will find his collection both amusing and pathetic. He observes also the conditions of country life and, like the stanch Tory he is, he attacks in downright fashion the new commercialism which is ruining the countryside and leading to an ominous expansion of the cities. His worst diatribe is directed against Manchester. For that we can certainly forgive him.

He enjoys the good things of life; commends or discommends the inns along the way; pastes into his diary the landlords' bills (a number of them are reproduced in facsimile); records the excellence or the badness of food and drink and lodging. He was no glutton or gourmet and, judging from the modest reckonings, neither ate nor drank too much.

The written record is supplemented by the tourist's water color sketches, which are a faithful reflection of the tastes of an amateur of churches and ruins and ancient bridges and the like. Altogether this is a delightful book. The editor, Mr. C. B. Andrews, supplies an abundance of necessary information in his erudite notes, which are always strictly germane to the text.

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. . Where Majesty Is Sacred

(Continued from Page 6)

faith with which both learned and unlearned, high and low, are willing to accept the Emperor as sole source of their spiritual and temporal rights remains beyond serious dissent. Their Constitution is a gift from the Emperor; all property rights are vested in him; and reiteration by Imperial Rescript never fails to exhort, and never fails to receive, absolute and complete obeisance and self-surrender of the masses to the Emperor.

If the source of Shinto, or Emperor worship, reaches so far back into unquestionable antiquity, if the personal and political roots of Tennoism are so deep, then there can be but one outward tendency—the tendency to wish to spread this divinely conceived good to the rest of humanity, less fortunately endowed. And so it is. Jingoism there is in every land, and Japan is not lacking in it, and much of the imperialistic drive for conquest of Korea, of Manchuria, of China, and of the markets of the world, is the fruit of jingoism.

But in the passionate adoration of their Emperor, the finest minds of Japan nourish themselves, and from the most sober of these there rings a call for spiritual expansion as compelling as the political and commercial. This is logical. No one can feel sincerely and intensely the good in anything without wishing to see it spread and permeate. If space permitted, a few quotations would prove this point. For the most part, jingoism is exploiting it. One cannot argue with it. One cannot ignore it. It is not for us to condemn, but to recognize and to understand.

When the foremost thinkers of a country look back across the mists of 2500 years and declare that these beliefs are "perfect in spirit and form, especially in fostering the spirit of loyalty and patriotism," when year after year the country as a whole repeats and re-echoes "Our national Constitution — unique, peerless, matchless in all the world—in truth possesses a value that is beyond comparison . . . because the rights of Sovereignty in the State are wholly vested in the Emperor . . . ," it is but a step to the convictions of another scholar, accepted by the nation as a whole, that "There are voices which cry 'Great Japan is the Land of the Gods.' Nor is this to be wondered at. It is a true statement of fact. It is a matter of course. The expansion of Great Japan throughout the world and the elevation of the entire world into the Land of the Gods is the urgent business of the present. It is our eternal and unchanging object."

There is nothing to be alarmed at in these declarations. They are not to be regarded as a world menace. But to ignore them is to ignore the explosive power of TNT, and to ridicule them is to twist the tail of a dragon.

Over Editor's Desk

Letters

Stump Fences . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I clipped the article on "Stump Fences" from the Magazine Section for Sept. 11, and sent it to my nephew with whom I recently had a conversation on this subject. A letter has just come from my niece about it.

She writes: "That was such a nice article regarding stump fences. I've found all those things to be true as I played, when a little girl, on the old fence at the foot of our hill. A girl friend and I spent many happy days there every summer. I sometimes walk along it now, and can see the 'horses' we used to 'ride,' the 'easy chairs' that we selected, and the 'table' that we used to set with walnut shell dishes. Bittersweet and ivy trailed over it, and often we found the empty hickory nut shells left by the squirrels, or even a little heap of good nuts which they had stored away for the winter. Some of the happiest memories of my childhood cluster around that old stump fence."

THE REV. ROBERT F. CHENEY
Southborough, Massachusetts.

* * *

Numismatist and KING . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the Weekly Magazine Section for Sept. 25, in the article "Coins of the Realm," you have a picture of the present King of Italy, and under the picture you have "Numismatist and Emperor."

How do you make him out an emperor? I have lived for years in Italy, but never heard him called an emperor!

(MRS.) FRANCESCA BOONE
University, Virginia.

Contributors . .

SIR (JAMES) ARTHUR SALTER, K. C. B., is a distinguished British economist, a member of the nation's Economic Advisory Council since 1932, and Gladstone Professor of Political Theory and Institutions at Oxford University. He is a former Director of the Economic and Finance Section of the League of Nations. Several of his books, especially "Recovery: The Second Effort," have been widely read. An earlier article by Sir Arthur, "Saving the International System," appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section for Sept. 19, 1934.

BRUCE BUTTLES, who has been Monitor correspondent in Los Angeles, is now on leave of absence to do graduate work at Columbia University, New York City. He is the author of "Rainbow Over Hollywood," which appeared in the Magazine on April 3, and "Feet That Beat," in the Magazine of July 31.

HERBERT B. NICHOLS is a member of the Monitor's Boston staff and a specialist in the physical sciences. He wrote "Creatures of Glass," in the Magazine for Aug. 7, "Is There Life on the Planets?" in the issue of March 20, and other articles.

CHERRY EKMAN is the Monitor correspondent in Stockholm.

SYDNEY GREENBIE spent some time in Japan as a journalist, and knows from personal experience the importance of the subject he discusses this week. He has written other articles for the Weekly Magazine Section, the last of which was "Wheat Versus Rice," appearing Aug. 28.

LEWIS REX MILLER is a member of the Monitor Editorial Board and editor of the Weekly Magazine Section. Of his occasional articles dealing with international affairs the last was "White, Black and Yellow," in the Magazine of Aug. 21.

MARC T. GREENE, world traveler and journalist, tasted the delights of the southern climate on a recent trip to Mississippi and Louisiana. He wrote "Amazing Argentina," which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section for Aug. 7.

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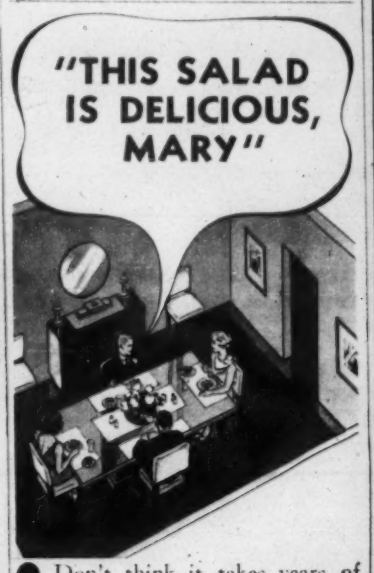

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¼ cup sugar — 1 teaspoonful salt
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2 tablespoonfuls chopped parsley or raw spinach
2 teaspoonfuls onion juice

Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add sugar, salt and hot water and stir until dissolved. Add vinegar, lemon juice and onion juice. Cool and when mixture begins to stiffen, add remaining ingredients. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water and chill. To serve, remove from mold to bed of lettuce leaves or endive and garnish with mayonnaise dressing.

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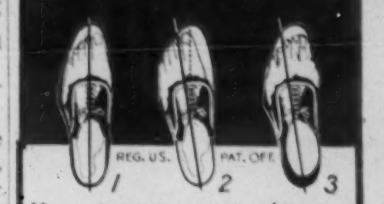

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This Orange and Black Cake recipe can be made marble cake loaf style as in the picture, or in deep layer-cake pans, one color to a pan. Either way is fine, covered with a thick chocolate icing with orange curley-cues with decorations. These are made by simply tinting white icing with the orange vegetable coloring.

Miss Bride-to-Be:
For a modest budget it's wise economy to use Rumford. It never wastes the other expensive ingredients of a cake—butter, eggs, sugar —Rumford never spoils a baking. Successful baking is easier with Rumford!

ORANGE AND BLACK CAKE

½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
½ cup milk
2 cups flour (scant)
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
¼ teaspoon salt
Orange coloring
1½ squares unsweetened Chocolate

Cream the shortening. Add the sugar slowly. Then add the well-beaten egg yolk and flavoring. Sift the flour. Then measure and sift again with salt and baking powder, and add, alternately with the milk, to the first mixture. Fold in the beaten egg whites. Divide the batter into two parts. Color one a bright orange with vegetable coloring; a half-teaspoon will give you a rich golden orange. To the other half add the chocolate, melted. Use either an angel-cake pan with a funnel center or a loaf pan. Drop in the batter by alternate spoonfuls, one orange, one black, one orange, one black, and so on. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F. for forty-five minutes.

If you wish, omit the chocolate and use the Orange coloring, as above, in one-half the batter leaving the other half plain. Then bake in the deep layer tins and ice with an orange icing and white decorations, or vice versa.

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RUMFORD ALL PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER

THE PERFECT TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

. . The "Student Prince"

(Continued from Page 5)

to understand each other better. A fundamental condition, however, is that the international competitions are carried through in a spirit of fairness. The leaders must be both just and severe and the members must be faithful to the common cause."

As a young man, the Prince took an active part in sport. He was a good skier and it was on his initiative that the ski-jump outside Uppsala, which is still known as the "Prince's Hill," was built. He skated, played hockey, tennis, golf. His days are now so much taken up with official duties that he does not have the time for much active sport, except a game of tennis now and then or a game of golf.

* * *

The Crown Prince has traveled extensively both in Sweden and abroad. Some years ago he visited the United States to unveil a statue of John Ericsson, the Swedish-American naval engineer. From America he continued to Japan, China, India, and so home again round the world. During this journey he had opportunities to do some excavating work and to study his beloved archaeology. He recently finished a tour to Greece, Turkey, Persia, Iraq, Palestine, Egypt and Ethiopia.

As further preparations for his future kingly duties, he has acquired a deep and thorough knowledge of the administration of the various departments of the Government. Commerce has also interested him and he has made a close study of economic questions. He is president of the Swedish General Export Association. Swedish industries have in him a keen supporter and during his many travels abroad he has studied conditions and observed Swedish trade abroad.

* * *

During the winter months, the Crown Prince and his family live in an apartment in the royal palace in Stockholm. But when his duties permit it, he moves out to the Ulriksdal Chateau, just outside Stockholm, which has been made into a charming residence. The summer the Crown Prince loves to spend in the south of Sweden at "Sofiero" in Skåne, of which province he holds the title of duke. In the garden one may find many beautiful plants and strange flowers. The Prince has not time now to do much botany, but he has a wonderful memory for flowers, and when he is away and sees a new kind of plant, he secures one and plants it in his garden, and he can tell you where the different plants have come from.

Much more could be said about this "Swedish paragon," but no better note could be chosen on which to close than the following illustration of the simple, painstaking kindliness and honesty which have endeared him to all who know him.

A few years ago a member of a local sports club in the country had been disciplined for some fault. When a case has been before the jury of the National Sports Association there can be no further appeal. But this young man, who is a baker in a little village in the north, thought that he had not been judged fairly, so he wrote to the Crown Prince about it.

* * *

When he got the letter, the Prince was more than usually busy. Parliament was sitting and the King was abroad, so he was acting as regent. Later in the afternoon he sent his A. D. C. down to the headquarters of the sports association and asked for all the documents in the case. It was a thick dossier with a number of papers to read, but the Crown Prince did not turn the matter over to anybody. He just sat up through the night, carefully going through everything. He saw that the young man had been treated fairly, so he wrote him a long, personal letter, explaining the mistake he had made and pointing out that the judgment could not have been different.

Is it any wonder that Prince Gustaf Adolf is loved by everybody?

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Daggett's CHOCOLATES Fireside BRAND HALF and HALF MILK and DARK CHOCOLATES POUND 60¢ BOX

. . Sunpower

(Continued from Page 4)

average house soaks up summer sunbeams at the rate of 100 horsepower — roughly 75 kilowatts. Yet the only use now made of this energy is to heat the attic to baking temperature and turn bedrooms into Turkish baths. Then there are the kilowatts scorching the lawns, and the B. T. U.'s that change roads into rivers of soft tar.

But it's loads of fun, as any dabbler in solar power will admit, to play with the idea of a future generation that may never know the dirt and soot that results from present attempts to gain heat and power. Think of having no belching blast furnaces, no pall of factory smoke over cities!

Energy from the sun is certainly a thought to be conjured with. It would be almost like getting something for nothing to have the individual sun-ray units inventors now dream of for each home. These would eliminate at once all gas, electric and coal bills. They would spell joy to the farmer as well, for, even in modern America, less than 800,000 of our 6,000,000 farmers have electricity.

Then, indeed, would Hawthorne's "hot sunbeams" of "Town Pump" soliloquy fame be truly harnessed. However, there's plenty of time yet before it will be necessary to save up for the first down payment on such a unit.

Historic Kiva Uncovered

Beneath the ruins of Kinishba, near Fort Apache in northern Arizona, has been found what may turn out to be the oldest kiva, or Indian ceremonial chamber, yet discovered. The main ruins have been dated back at least to the year 1260, by means of tree rings, and it is believed that the kiva is still older, perhaps by many centuries.

This find, one of the most interesting ever reported in Arizona, was made by a summer party of archaeological students from the State University, headed by Dr. Byron Cummings, director of the Arizona Museum.

Two pueblo floors were built above the original chamber, which was very evidently a place set aside for religious rites. It was 8 feet high, 11 feet 2 inches one way, 9 feet 3 inches the other. Much pottery and jewelry, many artifacts, were found.

We are more than enthusiastic . . . I wish to reserve the cabins for next year without fail . . . lots of food . . . many interesting people . . . my compliments to the Arnold Bernstein Line . . . cabins are unusually good . . . best by far that I have ever had . . . a lady told me that after having crossed the ocean fifteen times she never enjoyed it so much as on this liner . . . many people very well-off just take the trip and come back with the same steamer . . .

(NOTE: These are real comments of actual passengers, taken word for word from letters which they have written to this line.) Write for illustrated folder.

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A nation-wide investigation shows you what tooth paste dentists themselves used

What better recommendation for you to try this special film-removing tooth paste on your teeth

WITH dentists, mere chance rarely guides the choice of dentifrices. For, of all people, dentists know best when a dentifrice is really safe and scientifically effective.

Isn't it a real recommendation then, when a recent investigation showed that dentists used one tooth paste above all others? *Among 17,390 dentists, 3 out of every 4 chose Pepsodent for their own personal use.*

Dentists know film discolors

One reason for this overwhelming preference is because dentists agree that the main purpose of any dentifrice is to keep teeth free of film. Film (as we call it) discolors teeth.

How ugly film is, every dentist knows. Pepsodent is scientifically made to remove film. These dentists made Pepsodent their personal tooth paste because they were aware of Pepsodent as the "special film-removing tooth paste."

Try Pepsodent—the tooth paste thousands of dentists use personally. Prove for yourself that no other dentifrice could be more dependably effective for *your* teeth or your children's teeth.

★ **PROOF** – *A questionnaire was mailed to thousands of dentists in United States and Canada. Out of 17,390 dentists replying exactly 13,238 said that they, themselves, used Pepsodent Tooth Paste. These figures were examined and their correctness attested by Certified Public Accountants.*

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NEW! PEPSODENT TOOTH POWDER —utterly different from all others—Contains NO SOAP—NO CHALK—Try it!

New Radio Hit! **Pepsodent's New Radio Sensation—Al Pearce and His Gang—N. B. C.**

LOOK — IT SAYS HERE THAT ONE WASHING IS HARDER ON CLOTHES THAN MONTHS OF WEAR
OF COURSE WASHBOARD SCRUBBING RUINS CLOTHES — BUT WHO USES A WASHBOARD NOWADAYS

NEXT WASHDAY
DID YOU EVER SEE YOUR SHIRTS LOOK SO WHITE, DEAR? THEY WERE WASHED A NEW SCRUBLESS WAY. THEY'LL LAST TWICE AS LONG
THAT BLUE SHIRT LOOKS BRIGHT AND FRESH AS NEW

"*Soak-and-rinse*" way gets clothes whiter

RINSO suds are different—thick, lively, *lasting* even in hardest water. And my, how those suds *soak* out dirt. Clothes actually come snow-white when *soaked* in Rinso suds. Even stubborn edges come clean with a little gentle rubbing. Clothes last 2 or 3 times longer, too—because they're not scrubbed threadbare. Safe for finest cottons and linens, white or colors. Makers of 34 famous washers say, "Use Rinso."

Like magic in the dishpan

Rinso's wonderfully *live* suds are no end of help in the dishpan. The way grease goes is simply marvelous to see! Saves the hands. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute. Get the BIG package now!

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No Other Neckwear Patterns to Match These

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Through arrangements made after extended negotiations with some of the country's finest neckwear silk manufacturers, we have recently added to our line of luxurious, handmade neckwear, several dozen of the most beautiful neckwear patterns it has been our privilege to see. Several of these are the achievement of a man who spent his life manufacturing fine neckwear silks—a recognized genius. One design in particular, called the "Medallion" pattern, is a gem of exquisite coloring and intricate design. Its gorgeous colorings form a combination seldom equalled in fine neckwear. We are told that this pattern is copied from one of the famous French tapestries of the Louis XV period.

We have secured exclusive control in America of this pattern and a number of others of the same superior craftsmanship. They are of a quality and beauty that would easily justify a price up to three to five times as much, but they all are included in our line retailing at $1.

Sample Swatches *Free* on Request

If you like fine things, if you are a "neckwear fan," you should not fail to see these materials. There are more than 200 other choice designs in our Fall and Holiday line. Most of them are silks designed and made exclusively for us.

Upon request, we will gladly send you a sample of the "Medallion" pattern and others of these gorgeous new materials. And if you will state the kind of material you especially like, whether neat patterns, large figures, stripes, or whatever may be your preference, we will include additional samples accordingly.

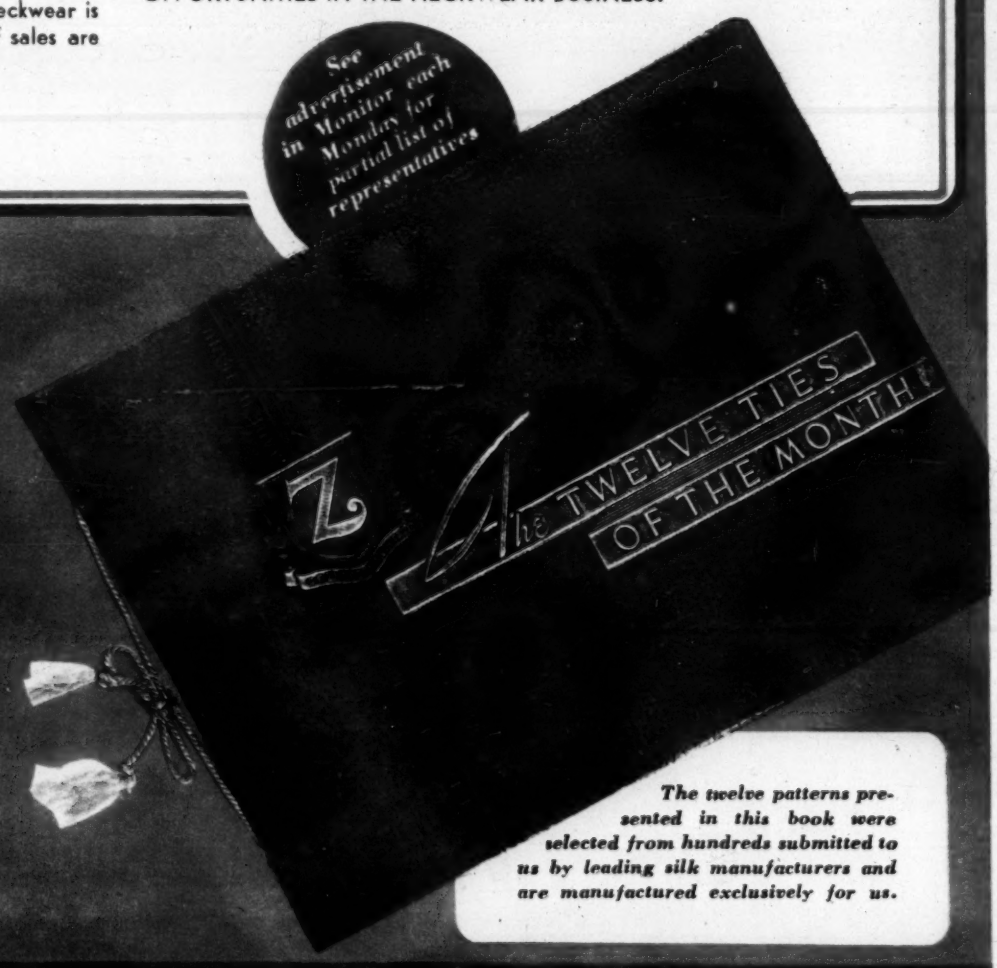
Each Monday in the Atlantic and Central editions of The Christian Science Monitor is a partial list of our out-of-Chicago representatives. These usually carry a stock of our neckwear ranging from 150 to 500 ties. For immediate service you may telephone the one nearest you. Or if there is no one listed in your community, write us for the name of the nearest one.

A Remarkable Opportunity for Salesmen

The constant addition to our line of better and better materials, gorgeously beautiful designs, all retailing at the price of $1, makes the Zimmerman franchise increasingly valuable in every community. Already this unique business has attracted scores of men of the highest caliber, men who have earned large incomes, who have left positions to enter into this attractive and lucrative line of work. The work attracts such men because it is a service. It is profitable because the quality of the Zimmerman neckwear is so outstanding that over 90 per cent of the volume of sales are repeat business.

We desire applications from additional representatives who are qualified to make from thirty to fifty dollars a week or more from the start. Representatives who qualify may become district managers with substantially increased possibilities for earnings. To responsible representatives we furnish neckwear on consignment, without investment.

If you are interested, write for our comprehensive treatise, "OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NECKWEAR BUSINESS."



The twelve patterns presented in this book were selected from hundreds submitted to us by leading silk manufacturers and are manufactured exclusively for us.

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Every community everywhere offers a remarkable opportunity for Zimmerman representatives. There should be at least one to every [illegible] of population. Even part-time workers can make extra income showing Zimmerman neckwear in their spare time by means of this beautiful book—11½ by 15 inches in size. It is of red composition leather cover, heavily embossed in gold with an antique green finish. Each of the inside pages shows six generous sized swatches of new outstanding quality materials exclusive to our line. The book includes 12 patterns, each one being shown in three colors with three other colors listed. Simply show it to fellow workers in office or factory, to friends, to fellow members of organizations. The patterns literally "sell themselves." It's easy to take orders. Some representatives have sent orders for as many as three dozen ties in one day, from this book.

Because the book costs so much to produce, we must request of all who send for it a small deposit of one dollar. This dollar will be refunded immediately as soon as orders for three dozen ties have been delivered. Or if the book is returned within ten days, the deposit will be refunded.

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